

NANTUNG CHOW

"The Model City of China"

Located on the north bank of the Great Yangtze River, 100 miles from Shanghai in the heart of the fertile Yangtze River valley.

Population of city
150,000

Population of district
1,500,000

Some of the outstanding features of Nantungchow and the Nantungchow district are:

- 1—Center of the great "Tungchow" cotton district, the best grade of cotton in China. Production more than 1,000,000 bales annually.
- 2—More than fifty miles of modern roads, much of which is now being rock-surfaced.
- 3—Cotton and Sericulture Experiment stations and schools of instruction.
- 4—Modern agricultural college with 126 students who do practical work under supervision of foreign-trained teachers.
- 5—334 separate schools with more than 20,000 students.
- 6—Two modern cotton mills with 60,000 spindles, 500 looms and 3,000 operators.
- 7—Modern cotton-seed oil mill which provides a surplus for export.
- 8—Five modern banks and eight native style banks.
- 9—One match factory, one flour mill, one silk filature, one iron foundry, one electric light plant and a direct steamer line to Shanghai and other points.
- 10—Modern office building in Shanghai with modern banking facilities.
- 11—Maintains the "Nantoon" Chinese embroidery, lace and needlework shop Fifth Avenue, New York City.

New enterprises for the district include hundreds of miles of new roads, the total expenditure for this purpose being in excess of \$300,000; seven new cotton mills; new electric light and power plant; coal mine development to supply the industries of the district; an extensive reclamation project to reclaim thousands of acres of land from the overflow of the Yangtze River.

Visitors are always welcome at Nantungchow. There are two comfortable hotels. Lang-shan Mountain, one of the five sacred mountains in the district, is a beauty spot almost impossible of description. There are hundreds of interesting temples and shrines and a beautiful pagoda gives a view of the district unexcelled in the Orient.

Nantungchow may be reached by the following steamers of the Da Dah Steamship Company, 169 Da Dah Lee, Chinese Bund:

S. S. Da Wo

S. S. Da Deh —Leave Shanghai every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

S. S. Da Sung —Leave Shanghai every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

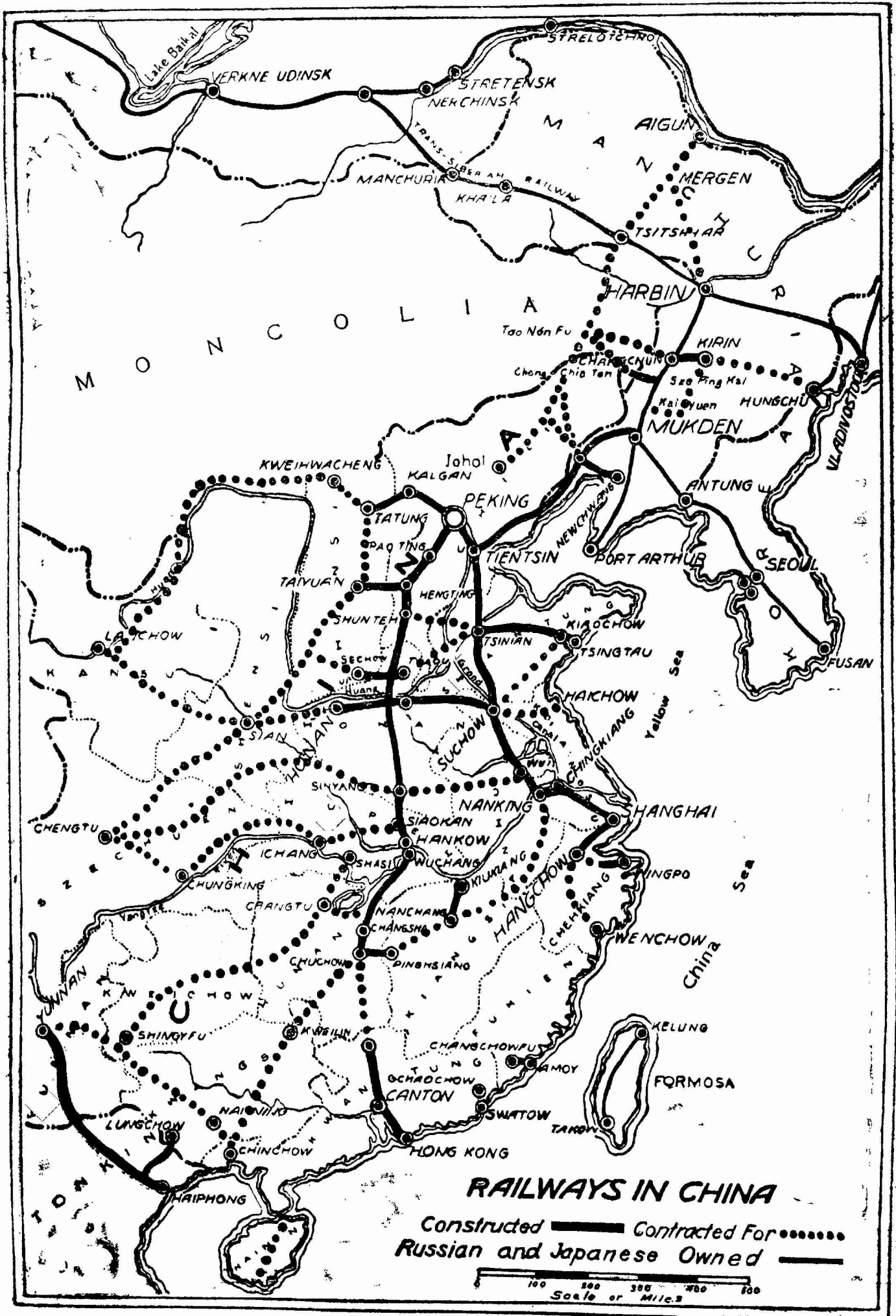
S. S. Da Chi

These boats sail every night at 11 o'clock, with the exception of Sunday.

Persons desiring further information regarding Nantungchow or the Nantungchow district are requested to address—

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Nantungchow, Kiangsu Province,
CHINA



密勒氏評論報

MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

TWO HUNDRED MILLION dollars are urgently needed by the Peking government to discharge its various obligations, and in the month of June, the repayment of several new foreign loans will fall due, making the financial confusion even worse. The belief is popularly held that the time for the collapse of the existing government at Peking, due to the lack of money, is not far distant. The same belief has been expressed in the press a number of times before, but the government has by hook or crook, pulled itself through. This time the situation is different, and unless some miracle occurs, the present Cabinet cannot but announce its inability to find the wherewithall to maintain the government and fall in consequence in less than two months's time. Signs of this fact are not wanting. Chow Tsze-chi, Minister of Finance, after having successfully dragged the government through both the Gregorian and the Lunar New Years, has found it impossible to remain in office any longer, having been pressed by military as well as civil organs for funds and received threats of mutiny and disturbance in the event of his failure to comply with their requests. Vice-Minister Wang has tendered his resignation to the President. The financial stringency is also forcing the Prime Minister, General Chin Yung-peng, to consider the best way of getting out of his present office. In Peking today there is prevalent an air of depression, and employes of the different Ministries have resigned themselves to the impending fate, and are prepared to work for the government for less than an average of a hundred dollars a month. The judges and procurators in the Supreme Court and the high and local courts in Peking and other cities have, however, threatened to strike in case the reduced salary rate is applied to them. They have pointed out to the President in a memorandum

recently submitted that the scale of their salaries has been lower than that for other employes of the government, and therefore, cannot stand any reduction irrespective of the state of affairs in which the government may find itself. Following this example, other public servants of China will adopt a similar attitude, and a day may come when there will be a cessation of government machinery as in the days of the First Revolution during which time patriotic sons of the country left Peking for their native places to champion the revolutionary cause.

PAPER schemes for financial reform have been numerous, but none of them can be carried out. The latest is to reduce military expenses to \$3,000,000 a month and administrative expenses to \$2,000,000. It is easier to say it than to do it. The military authorities, it is presumed, are being consulted about the reduction of military expenses, and it is a foregone conclusion that none of the military leaders to whom the matter has been referred will give any approval to the new scheme although they will not frankly state their views. Leading military men in the country are endeavoring to recruit new troops rather than to cut down military expenses. General Chang Tso-ling and Tsao Kun in North China are competing with each other in the number of soldiers they own with some bitterness, and militarists in Central and South China are exhibiting a like spirit. To reduce their troops is a matter of impossibility as long as the Central government remains powerless and its orders do not go beyond the once forbidden walls of the Capital. Assuming that the total expenses of the government, both military and administrative, are cut down to \$5,000,000 a month, the Ministry of Finance will find it extremely difficult to secure even this small amount of money. The surplus salt and customs revenues for the next year have been pledged for loans or used as security, and not a single cent will likely be available to meet this item. Other revenues which may be collectable in the provinces will not be remitted to Peking and will most probably be expended locally. New revenues such as the income tax are unpopular, and there is not the least likelihood of their developing into a big sum annually. In addition to all these disadvantages, the value of silver has considerably depreciated and that of gold has increased with the result that the surplus revenue from the Salt and the Customs Administrations will surely decrease and the government may be required to obtain new security for loans that have been obtained on the surplus revenue. Financial difficulties are thus piling up one after another until the government will be unable to bear the burden and will succumb.

The public is prepared to hear that the worst has come at any moment.

CHINESE COMMERCIAL interests in the Philippine Islands are being jeopardized by a law recently passed by the legislature of the islands and approved by Governor General Harrison, which makes it illegal for any person, firm, company or corporation engaged in business within the jurisdiction of the islands to keep their books of account in any language other than English, Spanish or a native dialect, and providing a penalty of a fine of not more than Pesos 10,000 or imprisonment not to exceed two years or both. The cause for the law is not known but it is the result of a number of years of agitation. It would seem on the face of it that the native Filipinos are jealous of the commercial advancements made by the Chinese residents of their land and are taking advantage of class legislation in their attempt to displace them and to overthrow the business they have spent generations and centuries in building up. Outside of its immediate effect upon the Chinese business population of the Philippine Islands the measure is a reflection on the proverbial friendship between the United States and China, despite the fact that the American people are not directly responsible for the actions of the Filipinos until the acts of the Philippine Legislature have been approved by the proper authorities in Washington. It is a short-sighted, and evidently envious, attempt to forestall any further commercial development on the part of the Chinese and to permit native firms to take their places. With free and unrestricted competition, the Filipinos have had the opportunity of getting into any field of business endeavor that they desired but have shown no particular aptitude for such undertakings. As a result the commercial interests of the islands are in the hands of foreigners, the majority of whom are Chinese.

THE impracticability of the law and its utter uselessness can be best realized after an examination of the Chinese interests in the islands. For years, the Chinese have carried on their commercial operations in all parts of the Philippines, penetrating with their small shops into the farthest interior points where the natives were still in a savage state and the white man was never seen. At the present time, there are approximately 15,000 Chinese firms now engaged in the various branches of trade and merchandising, not more than 1 percent of whom could themselves comply with the law. Under the new law these firms, the great majority of which are small, will be forced to employ foreign or Filipino bookkeepers, with whom they have no common language, no common

understanding, in fact, no ground of similarity. These book keepers would by necessity force the employment of translators in order that the head of the firm may be conversant with his own business. The minimum salary which a translator and a bookkeeper would demand is approximately 200 pesos a month, each. This would necessitate the expenditure of a total of Pesos 6,000,000 a month by the 15,000 Chinese firms or a total outlay of Pesos 72,000,000 a year. Under the present arrangement, expert translators are employed by the Bureau of Internal Revenue and there has been no evidence of any laxity or dishonesty upon their part. The Chinese are well satisfied and the Bureau does the entire work with four translators, who receive a total of Pesos 1,600. There is a vast difference between this amount and the 6,000,000 pesos that would be spent by the Chinese. Another difficulty arising is that there are not sufficient bookkeepers and translators in the islands to fill the demand. Incompetency would bring about false returns which would subject the Chinese to fines under violations of the internal revenue laws now existing.

ADDED to these immediate disadvantages, the enforcement of the measure would undoubtedly necessitate the eventual evacuation of their interests by the Chinese and their retirement would upset the entire island commercial situation, bring increased depression, a thing which is anything but desirable under the conditions now existing in the Philippines. The Chinese people have been able to develop agricultural and other interests that were unknown to the Filipinos and have by their example of honesty, reliability and public-spiritedness given sufficient example for a similar Filipino expansion. The legislation is destructive and has no counterpart in any other nation in the world. In the words of a resolution signed by the majority of the foreign commercial interests in the Philippines, other than Chinese, the measure is in their opinion: "highly unwise, extremely unjust, utterly impracticable of enforcement, greatly inconvenient for all concerned, absolutely unnecessary, and its early repeal is deemed a matter of simple justice and expediency." It seems peculiar that the law should be aimed directly at the Chinese, since its scope includes more than fifty native dialects, English and Spanish. It amounts practically to a confiscation of property, an exceedingly unwise move upon the part of a dependency seeking independence. From a selfish viewpoint it means much to American and other foreign trade with the islands as the Chinese are the greatest buyers of foreign goods. It also means a steady decline of the export trade of the islands as this trade is also greatly aided and abetted by the activities of the Chinese. An

exodus of the Chinese might give rise to increased activities upon the part of the Japanese interests, which would mean a monopoly of the trade of the islands for Japanese goods, and diplomatic and political disadvantages which the Filipinos in no way anticipate. It is to be hoped that the Legislature of the Philippines will see the folly of its action and repeal the measure, or that it will be turned back by the responsible officials at Washington.

RECENT DISCUSSIONS IN Chinese circles of the reported withdrawal from the North China field of the Siems-Carey Company, following the closing down of the offices of the Chuchin and Chowhsiang Railways and of the Grand Canal Improvement Board in Peking and Tientsin, have given the impression that there has been a lack of good faith on the part of the corporation concerned and has subjected generally American business interest to a criticism that they fail to carry out their contracts. In 1916 a contract was signed by the Siems-Carey Company calling for the construction of 1100 miles of railway. In 1917 a contract was signed for the improvement of the Grand Canal, totalling an expenditure of gold \$6,000,000. For the preliminary work of surveying and preparation more than a million dollars gold has been expended and now the work has been brought to a standstill by a lack of finances. But the general impression that the funds were to be furnished by an American corporation is erroneous and the true situation comes back to the general financial state of the now pauperized and looted treasury of the Republic of China. The contracts made with the Siems-Carey Company are divided in two sections, the second having to do with financing and the first with the work of construction. The construction work began and was being carried out in good faith—as have all reputable American contracts that have been made with either the Chinese government or people of the nation as individuals. The financing is another matter that reflects not upon the corporation but upon the Chinese government as a solvent institution.

THE contract for the work specifies that the financing will be done, if possible, by the offering of Chinese bonds for sale on the general market, using the proceeds, if any, for the work in hand. There has been no time when Chinese bonds would have sold at any amount approximating their par value on the American or any other market since 1916. Bonds of the Chinese government, both domestic and otherwise, are and have been a highly speculative investment. With a condition that shows a deficit of \$200,000,000, there can be little confidence or credit extended. It would have

been unwise even to have offered a bond issue for sale as they would have been a drug on the market and the reaction of their being offered would have further complicated existing conditions. Whether or not the contract was a wise one is a question to be decided by the individual or corporation but certainly the failure to finance the operation cannot be charged up to any American interest. There has been no interest evinced in the contracts by the International Consortium and it is to be supposed that they have nothing whatsoever to do with the affair as it stands. Nor is it possible to see, even though the developments in hand are of a public nature, just how the Consortium would strengthen its position by such an action. China needs a governmental and financial house cleaning and the efforts of the Chinese bankers in attempting to effect such a measure is commendable. They should have greater support for the national entity of China is becoming weaker daily. Continued intrigues and domestic upheavals will eventually destroy the remaining shreds of confidence that China possesses in international relations.

WHILE THE CHINESE government institutions of learning are experiencing financial difficulties and their efforts to educate young men of the country are more or less spasmodic, foreign mission schools in China are doing good work steadily. Most of the Chinese constructive leaders have had their education in these schools. The present Minister of Foreign Affairs at Peking, the present Chinese Minister at Washington D. C. and the present Chinese Minister at the Court of St. James are graduates of St. John's University, a mission institution. Among the graduates of other mission schools, who are educational and industrial leaders may be mentioned: C. T. Wang, a cotton mill promoter, Dr. P. W. Kuo, president of the South-Western University at Nanking, and David Yu, general secretary of the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A. in China. As China has gradually become industrialized, these mission schools are devoting more attention to industrial subjects, and in the future will produce more industrial leaders for the country. In the Peking (Christian) University, under the able presidency of Dr. Stuart, in the Nanking (Christian) University, and in other Christian colleges special industrial departments have since been established to give industrial training to young men of China. Agricultural, commercial, and industrial subjects are taught, and the responsible authorities of these mission schools have realized the necessity of giving to China industrial and commercial leaders and of spreading the Gospel to the masses through these leaders, although they used to hold the view that the best means of converting the Chinese to Christianity was to

train a large number of preachers. Their new theory has proved to be correct, and Christianity is becoming more popular in China now than ever before. Christian leaders in the industrial fields can do much more for Christianity than mere preachers if they live exemplary lives and make proper use of their influence for the good of mankind.

AN example of the kind of work done by mission schools, which is most commendable to the Chinese, is contained in a bulletin under the heading of sericulture issued by the Canton Christian College. Through the assistance of the college in the improvement of the silkworm, which spins the soft-natured, high-lustered silk known as "Cantons," the silk exported from Canton to America finds an increased demand and gets a better price. In a letter to the president of the college, the vice-president of the General Silk Importing Company, New York, stated that this great industry had been revolutionized so that today hardly 10 percent of the silk sent from Canton to America does not fulfil American requirements and that the college has done much in the furthering of the improvement of the product. In this good work, the college is receiving support from American interest in the form of the donations of modern equipment. The Silk Association of America has, for instance, recently provided a laboratory to make it possible to turn out larger quantities of disease-free eggs which are sold to farmers at small cost as a prevention against diseases that have been prevalent among the Canton worms. Marcus Frieder, according to the bulletin, has provided a dormitory in which are housed special students for short courses in sericulture. The college is also looking into the matter of mulberry leaves, the inferior quality of which usually results in the failure of the worms. At the college ground ten acres, states the bulletin, have been planted in mulberry trees, and projects are developing in the propagation, culture and fertilization of the mulberry which will result in greatly reducing the present large risks of leaf crop failures. The college has rightly conceived the idea of making agriculture a fundamental factor in its educational development and recognizing sericulture as a most important branch of its agricultural program. Other mission schools are trying to improve local products by similar means whereby they are truly assuring, in the words of the bulletin of the Canton Christian College, "friendly relationships not only with China's peasantry but also with her merchants, gentry and officials." As long as the present unsatisfactory political and financial conditions in China last, the Chinese people had better look to the mission schools for the education of their young men.

"CHINA," SAYS A well-known traveler who has seen more of the country than do most foreign residents, "is not over-populated. There is land enough for all the people. There are not too many people, the trouble is that the people are not properly distributed." A writer on economic problems has remarked that whether or not the world owes every man a job, it is a certainty that the world does not owe every man a job in the particular place in which he happens to be. He may be called upon to get himself to the place where jobs are more plentiful. Such considerations as these give point to the proposals for moving the famine sufferers from the districts affected by the present famine to the fertile plains of Manchuria, that are reported in this week's issue of the *Review*. China can hardly afford the luxury of keeping people in a region where they can barely win their living from the soil. Transportation facilities will make famines of a certain sort a thing of the past, but if it is true, as we are told in Professor MacNair's article, that in some of the famine country, "the land never produces crops sufficient for the population," transportation facilities cannot prevent all famines. In such a country the people will have nothing to give for imported grain. The best use of transportation facilities would be to move the people to places where they can get enough from the soil to enable them to live. This problem has been attacked before and there are colonies of Chinese from the various of the eighteen provinces in Manchuria; but the present famine ought to give new life to this useful work of re-distributing China's population. A man who is a liability in one place, may be one of this country's assets in another place so getting him moved is a useful investment. It must not be supposed that the simple device of moving families will solve the problem of population in China, but it is one of the steps necessary to the solution of that problem.

A Chino-Japanese Union?

BY SIDNEY OSBORNE

Being Chapter XI of "The New Japanese Peril," by Mr. Osborne, George Allen and Unwin, London, 1921.

THERE can be no question of greater interest and importance to the Western nations than the question of Japan's future world-policy. There are some, possessing authority to speak, from whom we have recently grown accustomed to hear that Japan is at the cross-roads. They profess to believe that very soon we are to see an end of Imperialism and the policy of expansion in the Island Empire, which now has gone on its unchecked way for nearly three decades. They are confident that the invisible and irresponsible powers behind the Throne, which actually control Japan's foreign policy, will be replaced by authoritative Cabinet government.

If there were any truth or wisdom in this pronouncement, the Western world could afford to forget

that there ever was such a thing as a Japanese peril and turn to the noble task of creating a new world-order, from which suspicions, alarms, wars and rumors of wars are to be entirely eliminated.

There are many considerations, however, which compel the thoughtful observer to think otherwise about Japan's choice at the cross-roads. Indeed, if we could even for a few brief moments place ourselves in the position of the Japanese nation, we might even perceive some reasons for thinking that Japan must either go on in the old way or go under.

For centuries it has been Japan's good fortune that the people of China were not a warlike nation. Not since the days of Ghengis Khan and Kublai Khan has Japan had anything to fear from the military prowess of the Chinese.

To-day the case is different. China, like all other Eastern nations, has begun to stir herself. The sleeping giant is awakening from his long slumber; and, like Rip Van Winkle, he finds, on awaking, that the world has grown to be something entirely different from what it was when he retired from it. In the hey-day of her might, China possessed a great art, a great literature, flourishing scientific attainments and a remarkable philosophy of life, propounded into a religion by such noble thinkers as Confucius and Meng-tze. For centuries the Japanese have been pupils at the Chinese shrine, and the best that they have in art, literature and religion they obtained from Chinese sources. Only one thing they failed to learn from their teachers, and that is how to keep the peace. But, to be just to the Japanese, that is not their fault so much as it is the fault of the Western nations who forced Japan to open her ports under the mouths of their cannon. Persuaded by the belching fire of the guns that they must either be converted by Western ideas or be conquered by Western arms, the Japanese chose the former alternative. And now it is China's turn to make a similar choice, for the guns have been thundering continuously at her doors for decades past.

China is still vulnerable. The decaying Empire has not yet convalesced from its sleeping-sickness. The Chinese nation is beginning to reform itself, and after a republican revolution is passed through a phase of consolidation and the centralizing of its government. Presently, it may be too strong for conquest. That is what Japan fears, and that fact is the guide-post of her imperialistic policies. And Japan prefers to merge rather than be submerged—to make common cause with the Chinese against their Western rivals who have willed it that it should be so. It is not a Yellow peril. It is a Japanese peril. Under Japanese leadership the East will be armed and equipped to stand over against the West. If China did not, in its awakening, constitute a real future menace for Japan, the Nipponese could now afford to rest on their laurels and enjoy the rich harvests they have already reaped. For it is not thinkable, except in the face of a real danger, that a nation that is over-populated, too rapidly industrialized and taxed beyond the limits of endurance, should elect to invest half its revenues in armaments. Nor is there any economic justification for such a capital outlay except conquest.

Japan has only to convince Peking that it would pay the Chinese nation to become part of her family and the world will be brought suddenly face to face with the *fait accompli*. Japan's first step would be to place Japanese or pro-Japanese officials in every position of importance and to remove every Chinaman that showed opposition. Peking's policy would be telegraphed from Tokyo. The reorganization of China's finance, customs, military and naval services

would soon follow. The foreigner who, for so long, has been tolerated in China and allowed to fatten on his ill-gotten gains, acquired at China's expense in her weakness, would be asked to retire to other fields and the East would then stand for the first time in ages as a bulwark against all further Western aggression and exploitation. Indeed, if England is permitted to remain in India, without interference, it will be only on condition of recognizing and offering no opposition to the new arrangement. The question of what the new Anglo-Japanese Alliance will contain, provided it is renewed, is left for later discussion. But it will be remembered that the existing amended Alliance included India in its scope, and since the Alliance has required Japan to act in aiding to defend India in certain circumstances the Japanese have made it the pretext for extending their influence there, and as leader and champion of the Eastern peoples, Japan stands forth in the guise of protector, to whom the existing racial and religious community of interests can no longer be a matter of indifference. This attitude of Japan's towards India has been cleverly devised with the view to strengthening Japan in her position towards China. The Great Powers would like to rescue China from Japan. England, however, the only Power that could be expected to take the initiative in this direction, must decline to do so on account of India.

In judging of the strength of this movement looking towards the union of the Yellow races under Japanese leadership, a number of factors, usually overlooked in the West, must be given consideration. Mention has already been made of the Military Party in Japan, whose ambitions rest upon an historical basis and are founded upon the teachings of Japan's greatest educators since the early part of the eighteenth century. Partly to realize these ambitions, from patriotic motives, and partly to retain for themselves their position of power and privilege, the military party have exerted themselves, since the organization of the Island Empire as a modern state to instil the spirit of Imperialism and self-confidence into the people, and to lead their minds away from the ideas of democracy and social reform. Every war thus far waged by Japan has aided greatly in the accomplishment of these ends. The idea of a world mission has been propagated and permitted to grow to such proportions that it is fair to say one would have difficulty in finding many, even among the educated classes, who are free from its influence. The idea of race superiority is as firmly fixed in the national consciousness as is the doctrine of the divine descent of the Emperor; and the Shinto worship of the upper classes, with its suggestion of divine direction and control, has exercised a most potent influence upon the lower classes as well. Like the Hebrews of old, the Japanese look upon themselves as a chosen people, whose destiny it is to lead the nations to a higher and nobler fate. Moreover, the contemptuous attitude of the West towards Orientals has done much to stiffen the Japanese desire for world dominion. To carry out his plans, he must first demonstrate his superior military power, and this he can only do when he has been accepted as the leader of the Eastern nations and has succeeded in applying to them his methods of efficiency. With China under Japanese tutelage, the rest would be easy.

Events since the outbreak of the war have greatly aided the Japanese in their designs upon China. The complete absorption of the other Great Powers in Europe afforded Japan a golden opportunity to promote her plans unhindered. And the very uncertainty as to the outcome of the struggle which

lasted until the autumn of 1918 made it all the easier to escape the opposition of her European competitors. The United States, standing alone, could only protest for the time being, and besides, the American government was convinced that China's wrongs would be righted by the Peace Conference. But it was just here that Japan's impregnable position in Asia, in the face of the entire concert of the Powers, became clear to China for the first time. President Wilson's abandonment of his principles was a disillusionment to China such as a nation seldom experiences, and her statesmen saw themselves the dupe of a belief in Western principles of fair play. President Wilson's weakness, moreover, betrayed a lack of political insight remarkable in the head of a State who possessed every facility in the world for correct information and advice. And the blow thus dealt by President Wilson to China's future destiny may be fraught with consequences that will be of concern to the farthest ages. For the bankruptcy of his principles and of the League of Nations idea, upon which China had built all her hopes, has brought the union of China and Japan a long stride nearer; if indeed, it has not made it inevitable.

What has served to undermine Chinese belief in the good faith of the Western Powers still more is the recognition given in the Covenant of the League of Nations to "regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine." By "regional understandings" are to be understood policies such as that of Austria, before the war, clashing with the similar policy of Russia, with respect to the Balkan States; or such as the policy of England, clashing until yesterday with the similar policy of Russia, towards Persia and Afghanistan; or such a policy as Japan's with respect to Northeastern Asia.

Much as these policies or understandings differ from the Monroe Doctrine, they all have this in common with it, namely, the insistence by some strong Power that no other strong Power shall extend its control into zones where such extension is imputed as a threatened danger to the interests of the first power. And in all such cases the larger part of the menace which is feared proceeds upon the theory that the older interests may be attacked by the arms of the incoming sovereignty.

Japan has already procured from the United States in the Ishii-Lansing Agreement a recognition of her "special interests" in China. England and the other Allied Powers have recognized those special interests by their action in the Shantung question and by their failure to call for the annulment of the Twenty-one Demands. By these various steps, therefore, Japan has undoubtedly succeeded in creating a "regional understanding" with respect to China, and by virtue of Article 21 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, the validity thereof is no longer subject to attack on the part of those nations who subscribe to the Covenant. And, indeed, should the United States, which is not a member of the League, undertake to attack its validity, then Article 17 of the Covenant comes into play, and if the United States refuses arbitration thereunder and resorts to war, then the provisions of Article 16 of the Covenant become pertinent, involving application of the blockade by all the other members of the League and the use of armed force, if necessary, until America is reduced to submission.

Accordingly, it is not to be wondered at if the Chinese look upon the Covenant of the League of Nations as an instrument for their undoing. Their refusal to sign the Peace Treaty was, therefore, in effect merely a last effort to save their independence; and, severe as the lesson was for them, it was an

illuminating one. The absolute lack of good faith of the Allied nations stood forth in all its nakedness. Only the action of the United States Senate saved America from being involved in the same dishonour, and if the American people can only be brought to understand that fact, constitutional government and the cause of democracy will have been greatly strengthened in the Union.

Other factors of importance which will aid greatly in the creation of a Chino-Japanese union are the existence in China of a large and influential pro-Japanese Party and the existing state of her finances. The pro-Japanese Party is to be found, for the most part, in the North of China, and numbers a great many of the military leaders among its adherents. While it is true that Japan has advanced a great deal of money in secret loans to these elements, giving color to the oft-repeated charge of widespread corruption among them, it is nevertheless a fact that many leading Chinese favor the union on purely patriotic grounds. They sincerely believe that in no other way lies salvation for China.

The disorganization of her finances has been due to a variety of causes. The revolution in China brought with it a great deal of civil dissension, out of which arose the setting up in each province of a Home Rule government in the hands of a Tuchun or Military Governor. Centralized government ceased to exist; the Tuchuns made war on one another, while at the same time suffering from the ravages of civil war at home. Each of these Tuchuns maintained an army, to a great extent supported by foreign loans. Such a condition of things naturally lent itself easily to the intrigues of any foreign Power that wished to take advantage of the situation. Until these armies are disbanded there would seem to be little hope of improving the condition of China's finances. Japan is, of course, in a position to profit most by these conditions, and in the existing Four-Power Consortium for relieving the financial needs of China, Japan will naturally, from her position and interests, take the leading part. England and France may be somewhat embarrassed by their own pressing needs at home, which leaves the United States to hold the gag with Japan. The latter country, having already secured a first lien on China's most profitable tax-producing means, is thus in a position to exercise a controlling voice in the disposition of whatever assets remain.

Thus we perceive a net spread about China, from which it will be difficult for her to escape. Nor is it a matter entirely free from doubt, under present conditions, whether it is desirable for her to escape.

It is, however, another question whether the great Western Powers, including Russia, can afford in their own selfish interests (leaving moral considerations out of the question) to permit such a union to be consummated between the Yellow races. It is surely fraught with many future perils, and the immediate effect of it would no doubt be disastrous in its economic aspects.

If anything is to be done to forestall China's doom, it must be done without much delay. Peace with Russia is an immediate necessity. Then must follow the creation of the only possible alliance that can save the Chinese Empire, namely, Great Britain, America, Germany and Russia.

Colonization in Manchuria as a By-Product of the Famine

BY H. F. MACNAIR

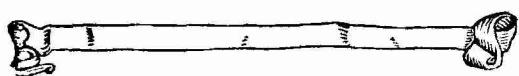
IN hearing about and discussing the famine which has caused such suffering throughout North China during the past winter, and which is not yet past, one is likely to think only of the destruction and desolation, of human suffering and the enormous economic and social loss involved in the catastrophe. Fortunately conditions in some parts are not quite as tragic as one might suppose and—as one worker has expressed it: "It's a bad famine that brings no one any good"—there are certain worth-while by-products of this calamity. One of these is the road-building in Shantung; another is the proposed colonization in Manchuria of Chinese from famine-stricken areas.

M. Y. Chang, a young Chinese Y. M. C. A. worker, who has spent several weeks in the Sho Ho Ch'iao famine relief grain distribution center as an interpreter and general assistant, is largely responsible for a colonization scheme which bids fair to work wonders for many of the poor in the northern provinces. Before discussing his ideas and general plan it is necessary to describe briefly the present situation of the people who ought to be moved, and the condition of the country in which they live.

The connection between the flood of 1917 and the famine of 1920-21, has often been remarked, but certain of the causes go further back than this. The section mainly referred to in this article is in the eastern part of the Hokien country, on the western side of the Pu-to river, in the great plain of southern Chihli. The famine centers for grain distribution in this section are Shang Chia Lin and Sha Ho Ch'iao. The former is a small town twenty-five li due south of Hokien Hsien; the latter is a tiny village perched between the inner and outer dykes of the river. It is of an importance quite disproportionate to its size as it possesses the bridge which is the connecting link for traffic between Hokien and Tsangchow. From this bridge the village takes its name; Sha Ho Ch'iao, or Sandy River Bridge.

To the west of Sha Ho stretches a sandy desert some ten miles in length and averaging two miles in width. This country was flooded in 1917 and appears to be permanently ruined. It is possible that if a series of moderately rainy years could come the farmers might be able to work the sand into the soil, and again raise fair crops. But the trouble, as hinted above, goes much further back than 1917.

Not far from Sha Ho Ch'iao there is a small ruined temple which was erected at the end of the Ming, or beginning of the Ching, dynasty at the time the near-by villages grew up. In the year 1906 a stone tablet was placed in front of the temple as a thank offering for mercies recently vouchsafed by Heaven after a succession of years of affliction. The inscription refers to the "heavy burden" which had been laid on the people—heavy rains and floods, snow and ice, great winds and drought. There have been no good crops, twelve part or ten part crops as the people call them, in the district for ten years past. The crops of 1920 were a total failure on account of drought. Preceding this were floods which have rendered the country sterile, and swarms of locusts which consumed whatever was not



ruined by drought. There are at least thirty villages in the worst part of the sandy section in which some ten thousand people live. This is, of course, merely the worst section where practically nothing can grow except peanuts; these the people do not know how to raise.

In some of the surrounding country the land, though better, never produces crops sufficient for the population. What then do the people do? This was a part of the country from which many of the Chinese Labor Corps were recruited. On almost any day walking in the country and through the villages one can meet returned laborers—fine, strong, smiling fellows who are able to speak a limited amount of English or French. The blue corded coats with the Corps numbers may at times be seen; many war-suits are still doing service. Famine investigators on going into the village houses fairly often find war newspaper pictures. French picture post-cards, and panoramic views of French cities—Lyons, for instance—tacked on the walls. The sender of the pictures in one house had spent four years in France. Two of the laborers on the distribution staff at Sha Ho Chiao had been in France. Walking on the river dyke one day we met an unusually fine looking youth who had served in London and apparently in Calais. He showed us his honorable dismissal-slip, signed by an English officer, saying he had served two years faithfully and well. He was looking for work. Said he: "Now no have work. Have spent all money. No have chow-chow. You have plenty chow-chow. I no have. Must eat this"—and he indicated a bundle of pale yellow straw-like stuff in a sack slung over his shoulder.

Many of the young and middle-aged men leave to work in Manchuria and Siberia during the spring and summer months. In many houses only women and children and old men are to be seen, the real wage earners being away in the north. Some of the men even emigrate to Russia. One day while visiting the small temple referred to above, in the small group of natives that gathered around us there was one young fellow who was very proud of his ability to speak Russian; another had been in England and France. The cart-driver of one of our visitors had formerly lived in Petrograd, where he claimed to have worked in the Tsar's palace.

Around Shang Chia Lin parts of the land are so poor that the families owning it regularly stay at home only long enough to plant and harvest the small crops which they are able to raise. When these are gathered the greater part is stored to use the next spring and the families wander off to places like Peking and Tientsin where they beg as "professionals" during the rest of the year.

Some hold small offices or are petty marchants. These not depending directly on the land are not in the same precarious condition as the mere land owner. But there are few signs of prosperity, and none of wealth. Besides the troubles mentioned the people in places like Hokien have suffered greatly from the soldiers—but that is another tale.

Can one wonder that many families are not alone willing but anxious to emigrate? In one village recently visited by Mr. Chang for purposes of investigation there were 140 families of whom eighty, according to the report of the Headman, want to leave. But leaving is not an easy matter. A strong day-laborer can move about easily; to take wives and children, and probably a grand parent or two, plus house hold utensils, is quite another affair.

Help must be given through carefully organized and honestly administered societies. The government must do its part but the work itself will have to

be done largely by private, that is, non-governmental, workers and means. This is where Mr. Chang's plans have a bearing. Mr. Chang is a Manchurian-born Chinese and it is in the land of his birth that he hopes to be instrumental in colonizing some of the famine-affected people. No finer people for settlement in Manchuria could be desired than the farmers of Chihli or Shantung, who are suffering through no fault of their own.

Manchuria is a country which lends itself admirably to colonization; it is considered to be one of the best undeveloped agricultural sections of the world. It is a thinly populated, rich territory. The people of the northeastern provinces of China, Chihli and Shantung, are especially fitted for farming in Manchuria, inasmuch as the crops of the two sections are largely the same: wheat, kao-lyang, beans, millet, oats, potatoes, sugar-beets, hemp, and corn. Now rice is being introduced.

In connection with this subject the Memorandum of the High Industrial Commissioner and Minister of Communications, Yeh Kung-Cho, recently submitted to H. E. President Hsu, and printed in the *Review* for February 19, 1921, should be read. Of especial interest is the following quotation:—

"The Three Eastern Provinces are sparsely settled, their entire population numbering 19,200,000. There are many places, such as the northeastern part and central portion of Heilungkiang, the western section of Paiteha, Holunbair, the region between the Sungari and the Molin Rivers in Kirin, which are practically unpopulated. In the district of Suiyuan, there are only 400 men and four women and there is no industrial development to speak of with such a small population. Formerly these places were filled with thistles and wild beasts. After the Yuan and Ming dynasties people from Shantung and Northern Chihli emigrated there or to Siberia for farming. But they go in spring and return home in winter none of them desiring to settle in the region with their families. Thus, miles upon miles of arable land is left unreclaimed, and in consequence the country remains uninhabited and the industry undeveloped."

It is hoped that at least five thousand families from the province of Chihli can be moved to the north. No estimate of the families in Shantung desiring to emigrate is at hand. During the past winter the government railways have given free passage to famine refugees to Manchuria. Without doubt the government would willingly carry free of charge families for permanent settlement.

The aim is to settle the families in the two northern provinces of Kirin and Heilungkiang where there are fewest settlers and where, accordingly, the land is cheapest and most easily obtainable. Fifteen years ago one Fang of about 500 Mow of good, well-watered agricultural land could be bought for ten dollars. In Heilungkiang the same amount of land is now worth approximately \$300 and in Kirin \$500. Large tracts are now owned by wealthy men who got the land when it was cheap. Perhaps 50 percent is still under government control, and the other 50 percent is held now by private owners.

It is calculated that to move an average family from southern Chihli to northern Manchuria will cost sixty dollars, Chinese currency. It has been suggested, and the idea has received enthusiastic encouragement by famine workers, that part of the famine funds be used for establishing families from the poor districts, such as the one described above, in Manchuria. It is not planned to buy land for them. The sixty dollars suggested as an average will pay for moving them to and from the railroads, buy them food, help them to build huts, or mud houses, similar to

those they occupy now in Chihli, and get them settled in their new homes.

It is presumed that the great majority of the colonists will settle on lands owned by wealthy proprietors, who will be glad to have tenants on lands which are now bringing in nothing. Such lands will be worked on shares. Place an industrious, thrifty, farming family on 100 mow of good land and within five years under average conditions it should have enough saved from its share to buy land of its own. Some families will doubtless settle on government land and earn a title to the land by working it.

To leave the people in districts like that of Sha Ho Oh'iao or Shang Chia Lin is to invite annual contributions for famine support, and to condemn large numbers to needless suffering. China can scarcely afford to do this. The people cannot move *en masse* without outside help. If the Chinese government and the famine relief authorities unite on this matter a really constructive work will be accomplished, and the famine will not be entirely without beneficial results. Gradually Manchuria's Chinese population will increase; the value of the land will rise; the pressure of overpopulation in China will be lessened.

The political effect of Chinese colonization in the much-sought-after Manchuria need not be dwelt upon here.

Asbestos Mining in China

BY FARTSAN T. SUNG

ASBESTOS, giving both endurance and incom- bustibility, has been used in China from ancient times for the making of white coal stoves and lamp wicks, which have been considered curiosities. In Europe and America, particularly in Canada, great quantities of asbestos are now produced yearly and consumed for industrial and commercial purposes. Before the European war Canada alone produced 87 percent of the world's output. In Russia, Siberia, Italy and South Africa considerable quantities are also produced. In China the asbestos industry is almost unknown, even at the present time.



Coolies transport asbestos in the Shensi mountains, each man carrying a load of 100 to 130 pounds.

The Chinese believe this mineral possesses medicinal qualities. Being a poor conductor of heat and electricity, they use asbestos fibres for making pillows, believing that by so doing the brain will be protected, sore eyes healed, deaf ears opened, and other diseases cured. In other words, they believe asbestos pillows will bring new remedies to the Chinese people. To illustrate this belief, the Teh Hua Asbestos Company, formed in Tientsin some time ago, issued posters under the heading "Asbestos for the Brain" in which they maintained that asbestos pillows

would cure not only every known disease of head and brain but also those who drank too much wine or smoked too much opium or tobacco. They maintained the pillows, if used persistently, would not only cure these diseases but would prolong life, strengthen the brain and increase wisdom. It is said that a great number of asbestos pillows have been sold during the past two years.



An illustration showing the geological formation of the serpentine rocks and the asbestos vein.

There are quite a few asbestos deposits throughout China, but only two are known to be worthy of development, one in the Laiyuan district in Chihli province, and the other in the Pingli district in Shensi province. The writer became greatly interested in the asbestos enterprise when on an official mission to the United States in 1914, at which time Dr. F. C. Weber, formerly manager of the Keasby and Mattison Company, at Ambler, Pennsylvania, and now manager of the Mount Joy Magnesia Company, at Mount Joy, Pennsylvania, called his attention to its possibilities.



Asbestos from the Pingli (Shensi) mines, giving an idea as to its length and physical structure.

In 1918, the writer went with J. Morgan Clements, the American Government Mining Engineer and Trade Commissioner, to investigate mining property in Mongolia. Later the Pingli and Laiyuan districts were investigated and samples of pink asbestos sent to America. Two preliminary agreements were signed with William F. Brewster with a view of getting American business men interested in the asbestos industry in China. After some correspondence, William H. Smith, formerly manager of the Bell Asbestos Mines in Canada, and one of the best known asbestos experts in America, and Charles F. Elkinton, the well known mining and construction engineer of Philadelphia, came out and headed an expedition for the purpose of studying asbestos properties in both Laiyuan and Pingli districts. We visited two of the eleven mining tracts in the Laiyuan district and were favorably impressed.

The Laiyuan asbestos property consists of eleven mining tracts containing approximately 100 square li, owned by the North China Asbestos Co. Two of the tracts are owned by the company in fee while the other ranges of mountains are leased. When the asbestos deposits are all worked out the mountain will revert to the owners. This company's property is about 145 li from Yi Chow station on the branch line of the Peking-Hankow Railway. The mining is all done by unskilled coolies, who receive

their pay according to the number of catties of fibre delivered at the mill each evening. The average cost of mining is about \$1.60 a hundred pounds. The coolies open the ore body at the top of the mountain then work the mountains in a slanting way as the dip is not so steep as in other properties owned by small companies about that region. A. S. Wheeler, a well known English mining engineer in China, says. "In some ground the asbestos is either dipping vertically or so steeply that mining soon becomes so costly as to make the business profitless. In your ground (the North China Asbestos Company's) the dip is not nearly so steep and I anticipate that this feature combined with the big area of land you hold will afford you some years, at least, of what may be described as open or daylight mining. I mean by this that mining the asbestos, and this is the heaviest item in the costs, will not be so costly as if you had to put tunnels into the hillside or sink shafts. Of course, from the dip of the asbestos seams into the hill, mining will gradually become more expensive, but at the same time the mining conditions which now exist in the company's operation are as favorable as they ever will be."

The cost of mining at present is about one and three-fifths of a cent a pound. The material mined is classified by William H. Smith, the American engineer as follows:—

No. 2 Crude Asbestos, 10 percent with some No. 1 Crude

Spinning fibre, 70 percent

Paper stock, 20 percent of all material mined.

The quality of Laiyuan asbestos fibres is marketable but is not as good as the best Canadian fibres, whose textile strength is well known. The North China Asbestos Company does not classify the ore properly as they mix the lengths from one-fourth of an inch and upwards. Those less than one-fourth of an inch they mix with paper stock. It would be more profitable to separate the fibres according to their lengths as the length of the fibre is one of the important factors in price and grading.

The samples from both Laiyuan and the Pingli mines were tested by a large asbestos company, whose laboratory is well equipped, but the report on the former was not as favorable as that on the latter. The report on the Laiyuan fibre says: "While there is some good fibre in it, yet at the same time, the majority of it has a tendency towards weakness and is very apt to fluff up and create a great deal of fly when being worked." No doubt the report is correct so far as the spinning quality is concerned but the fibre can be used for other purposes. The following has been received from an American friend: "You will note this letter (the report) does not speak very favorably of the material itself and confirms the opinion of the writer as to its use in the spinning industry. However, I think we can dispose of the material at a rate of probably \$250.00 to \$300.00 a ton (U. S. currency), and if the cost of the same is not higher than the cost estimated by our engineer, Mr. Smith, which was \$90.00 a ton, freight on board New York, this will show us a good profit." The figures here given are evidently for Chinese crude asbestos. The fibre for manufacturing shingles and pipes costs at the mines in Canada about \$120.00 (U. S. currency). If Laiyuan fibres can be sold in New York at the same rate there will still be a good profit as the mining, transportation, and freight charges, do not exceed \$150.00 (Chinese currency) a ton of 2,000 pounds. The cost of labor is twice or three times as high in foreign countries as in China and this is one of the big factors in the mining industry.

H. W. Wang, the managing director of the North China Asbestos Company, in estimating the work of the Laiyuan asbestos mines, makes the following statement; "Let us suppose we start working the mine with 400 men and each of them gets an average output of sixty pounds of millstock, which is about thirty pounds of asbestos fibre (only 50 percent of fibre can be drawn from millstock) and five pounds of good fibre (crude) every day, then the daily output of fibre will be 12,000 pounds, or six tons, and of crude asbestos 2,000 pounds; in other words, about 180 tons of fibre and thirty tons of crude in a month. Suppose we have ten working months in a year, then we shall be able to get a yearly output of 1,800 tons of fibres and 300 tons of crude. Again let us suppose the average price for fibre to be \$125.00 and for crude \$250.00 a ton, we then shall realize a gross income of \$225,000 for fibre and \$75,000 for crude, or \$300,000 in all. To get this estimated output will incur a yearly expenditure of \$118,750.00 as shown in the following:

Wages of 400 men at an average of 30	
a day for a year of ten months.....	\$36,000.00
Cost of transportation, to Tientsin for a	
total yearly tonnage of 2100 tons at	
\$28.00 a ton	58,800.00
Tax at \$1.50 a ton.....	3,150.00
Cost of management for the year	16,800.00
Contribution for local education	1,000.00
Interest on \$50,000 capital invested at 6	
percent per annum	3,000.00
	\$118,750.00

"This leaves a net profit of \$181,250 for one year. Business conditions in the asbestos industry continue to grow steadily favorable. Formerly the demand was limited to crude asbestos fibres, but is now extended to shorter fibres. The Ford, Black Lake, and Danville districts have all been striving for a large production during the past few years: the first district is by far the most important, while the two latter districts contain asbestos in less paying quantities. Although most of the Laiyuan asbestos is not suitable for spinning, nevertheless, it is marketable and by careful and efficient management will be a very profitable enterprise for North China."

At the Shih Cha Ho mines in Shensi province, we found the ore possessing a flossy quality, good textile strength, elasticity of fibre, and power of resistance to fire. The usual length of fibre was from one-half of an inch to two inches and a half. In the Pingli District there are many veins appearing of the horn-blende asbestos. The heat resisting quality is good but it does not possess the same silky quality as the chrysotile, or "serpentine-asbestos." This mineral is rather long, often about five inches, but it gives no textile strength, being very brittle and of a glassy rod-like appearance. Many deposits are found around Shihtzuping village, Chun Pa, Suchia-wuchang, the Tseng Chia Tsao mountains and several other places. Commercially this mineral is not as valuable as the serpentine-asbestos, because when fiberized, the fibre crumbles to pieces. The physical appearance of the ore is very attractive. It is said a German engineer, who spent quite a little time at Shihtzuping, found this grade could be used only for piping and shingle stock but could not be spun into cloth as it does not possess textile strength. An agreement was made between the Chinese and a German mining engineer in the second year of the Chinese Republic for a joint enterprise. The Chinese took their mining concessions as their capital, while the Germans subscribed \$300,000 as their part. The

profit was to be equally divided. After having made investigations of the mines the German returned to his native land for the purpose of obtaining working capital and purchasing machinery. Unexpectedly, when he was about to start for China, the European war broke out, thus rendering cooperation impossible. The promoters waited quietly for about two years. In 1917, thinking the Germans would by no means return, they began to raise working capital among their Chinese friends in order to develop the mines. At that time civil war broke out which made the obtaining of the necessary capital impossible. Meanwhile the old primitive methods were used and several tons of fibre from Shihtzuping and the Shih Cha Ho mines were produced and sold to English and Japanese firms.

The American engineers visited two of the fourteen ranges of mountains of the Pingli and Chenping districts. The Pingli mines produce fibre of a very brittle quality while the Chenping mines yield a better grade having a silky lustre and a silkiness to the touch with good adaptability for spinning. This latter fibre bears a great resemblance to the best Canadian asbestos of the chrysotile type, as the geological conditions of the Shih Cha Ho show serpentine rock of secondary origin. It is the alteration product of olivine, a rock of igneous origin. It can be conclusively shown that in nearly all classes this was anhydrous silicate of magnesia, and that subsequently, through the action of certain agencies, fissures were formed and filled with an asbestos-bearing solution, which gives rise to the ultimate crystallization of the fibre.

It is estimated that at present the mining cost is about \$150.00 a ton, and the transportation expenses from the mines to Hankow approximately \$80.00 a ton. The transportation is the only problem we have to solve, before the Hankow-Chentu Railway is built. The coolies carry goods on their backs across the mountains, as the accompanying photograph illustrates. A coolie can be loaded with 100 or 130 pounds and is paid three cents a pound from the mines to Ta Ning Chang. From there the fibre is transhipped to Hankow by junks or steamers at Ichang. This Chenping asbestos is marketed in New York for \$2,500.00 (U. S. currency) a ton. Hence an immense profit may be derived from this enterprise. Last year samples were sent to several American asbestos companies. One wrote: "I am enclosing herewith copy of letter which I received from a large firm handling asbestos, to whom I sent a small sample of the Shensi product and also a small sample of pink asbestos (Laiyuan). You will note he states the green asbestos is evidently a sample of Canadian asbestos and states at the present time is worth \$2,500.00 per ton."

The letter copied reads as follows:

In response to your favor of the 13th, the sample which you sent us marked A-1 chrysotile asbestos is a very fine grade of Canadian Crude No. 1, which is worth \$2,500 per ton, f. o. b. New York. The pink asbestos you sent us is Arizona material and is something more or less of a crude."

The writer fully believes that with efficient and careful management, and technical skill, the asbestos industry in Shensi province will prove to be extremely profitable. Owing to the cheapness of labor in China, we can at once compete with the best Canadian asbestos in both European and American markets.



Important Railway Conferences at Hangchow

BY WILLIAM STEPHEN WANG

THREE railway conferences of great importance will be held by the shore of the West Lake, Hangchow, beginning from April 26 and lasting ten days. These are: the Railway Through Traffic Conference, the General Railway Conference, and the Railway Accounting Conference. Important engineers and accountants of the different railways in China and principal members of the Ministry of Communications will be present. The results of these gatherings will have a far-reaching effect.

It was originally intended to hold this series of conferences in Shanghai. After much consideration it was decided to choose Hangchow as the meeting place, fearing that the cosmopolitan character of the city of Shanghai might detract the attention of delegates from the serious tasks to which they are to address themselves. Hangchow can be reached easily by rail although it is situated far away from modern attractions. Programs of the conference provide excursions to the historical places surrounding the West Lake and this will afford inducements to the delegates to attend.

Of the three conferences, the Through Traffic Conference is the most important. It has an elaborate program which has been approved by the Ministry of Communications. The Through Traffic Administration, under the auspices of which through traffic matters are to be discussed, was organized three years ago and since then it has accomplished much in the interest of not only the Chinese railways but also of international communications.

The scope of work with which the Through Traffic Administration is dealing and the nature of subjects to be brought up for discussion at the Hangchow Conference may be gathered from the following account of the administration's existing and contemplated activities.

(1) Tourist bureaus and agents will be established in the important centers throughout the country with the object of facilitating and encouraging traveling in China. The government railways will first be asked to finance and cooperate in this work. Later the shipping companies, the leading Chinese shops and big hotels will be approached for assistance.

(2) For the information of the world, more publicity will be given concerning the communication conditions in general and railway progress in particular in China so as to make her more attractive to tourists. This will be effected by advertisements, the publication and free distribution of illustrated pamphlets, information books and travelers' guides.

(3) Ways and means will be devised for the systematic preservation and maintenance of the historical places and famous bits of scenery along the different railways. For the benefit of sightseers as well as in the interest of railways, modern roads will be built connecting the railway stations with such places. Tenders will be invited to put up hotels nearby.

(4) All the existing railways, with the exception of the trunk lines which have already joined the through traffic service, will be invited to join it in order to extend its scope of activity and to remove inconveniences. The Tao-Ching Railway did not join it until very recently and the Lung Hai Railway has

agreed to let a portion of its line join the service. The other lines that are still outside of the service are Ching-Tai line, Hunan-Hupei line, etc.

(5) Since 1916, the business of the Chinese-Eastern Railway has suffered intensely due to the conditions in Russia. As a consequence, the through-traffic service as agreed upon between the three lines, Peking-Mukden, South Manchuria and the Chinese-Eastern, at the Seoul Conference held in 1916, became inoperative. After the reaching of an agreement between the Ministry of Communications and the Russia-Asiatic Bank with regard to the Chinese-Eastern Railway, it may be assumed that the Chinese-Eastern line has returned to its normal condition, and therefore arrangements should immediately be made to renew the through-traffic service.

(6) Preparations will be made for the establishment of a through traffic service between China and Russia via Siberia. Although it is uncertain as to when this service can be effected, many signs of the resumption of Russian trade with the other nations in the near future show that the time is not distant. The authorities of the Chinese-Eastern Railway will be instructed to proceed with preparations as soon as circumstances permit. At present a comprehensive guide book on Siberia is being compiled for reference purposes.

(7) The International Railway Conference held in Moscow in 1913 approved the admission of the Peking and Tientsin stations into the sphere of the Asia-Europe through traffic service. The European War broke out shortly before the convening of the second conference at Marseilles in 1914, at which China's delegates were instructed to present the suggestion that the four main Chinese trunk lines should join the Siberian through traffic service and that the stations at Shanghai, Hankow and Nanking should be included in its time table. Now it is time to make preparations for the reopening of the Asia-Europe through traffic service. The administration is collecting old regulations and literature in this connection for reference and compilation.

(8) Through traffic service in any country can not work satisfactorily without the participation of the shipping lines. In 1915 an agreement was made between the Shanghai-Nanking Railway Administration and the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company and the other Yangtze shipping companies. However, due to some misunderstandings, it was finally given up. As through-traffic arrangements between railways and shipping lines are mutually beneficial, the Ministry deems it necessary to make them, and the Shanghai-Nanking Railway will be asked to approach the different shipping companies at Shanghai on this matter again.

(9) Connections will be made with the leading foreign shipping companies. At present only two Japanese shipping companies have entered into the through-traffic arrangements with the Chinese railways as the result of the Sino-Japanese Through Traffic Conference. Proper men will be appointed to approach the different shipping companies in America, Europe and Japan with the object of making more connections for the Chinese railways.

(10) The Sixth China-Japan Through Traffic Conference held in 1918 considered the question of establishing a China-Japan-America through traffic service. The first conference of the three-country through traffic service was convened in the same year. All kinds of preparations were then made. However, the matter was finally dropped on account of the fact that America by that time had not enough ships for

the purpose. As the world has returned to peace it is possible to reconsider the matter and draw up plans. Not only should the American shipping lines but also American as well as Canadian railways be approached to cooperate.

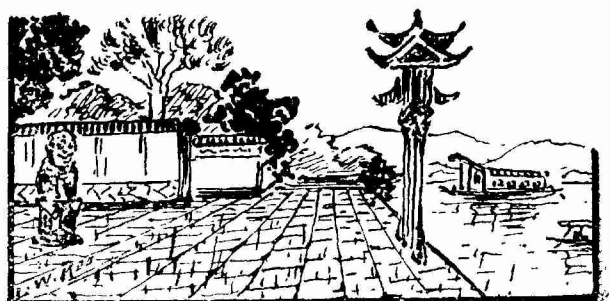
(11) In the successive China-Japan Through Traffic Conference held in the last few years, Japanese authorities always urged the necessity of establishing a China-Japan goods through traffic service. No agreement was reached, however. In view of the geographical relationship between China and Japan, it is certain that sooner or later such a service will come into existence. It is time now to take action for the realization of the object. The administration will collect valuable data, investigate into the condition of China-Japan trade in the last few years, make a thorough study of the advantages and disadvantages of such a through traffic service and draw up comprehensive plans.

(12) The administration will make investigation of the special native products along the different railway lines, the result of which will be embodied in the information books and travelers guides and other forms of pamphlets. The object of this is to encourage industrial and agricultural enterprises in China and to give publicity to the Chinese products. The work will be aided by advertisements in the leading papers in foreign countries. Details are to be given about special Chinese products, how and where they are produced or manufactured, their names and uses.

(13) Although the through traffic service has been in existence for nearly one decade, questions like the customs' examinations which interfere with the service have not yet been solved. The fact that travelers in China have to be subjected to constant customs' examinations and that goods in transit in China have to be taxed from place to place has been inviting criticisms all the time. This condition must by all means be improved. The custom authorities will be approached on the question.

(14) Large numbers of cars will be purchased especially for through traffic service. These cars will be placed under the direct control of the administration which will have power to make suitable distribution among the railways from time to time in order to supply them with sufficient cars to handle through-traffic. Special traveling cars with modern equipment will be provided for every line and may be used as a substitute for hotels. The cost of these provisions will be refunded with the revenues derived from through traffic service.

(15) The success of the through traffic service depends greatly upon competency of the staffs. The Ministry of Communications will request the superintendent of Chinese students in the United States to select from among the Chinese students healthy and bright young men to be sent to the leading tourist companies in America for training over a period of two or more years at its expense. These students will be given monthly allowances, and upon their return to China will be employed in the traffic service.



The American Letter

BY STANLEY H. HIGH

THE evident genuineness of President Harding's inaugural address and the expedition with which his administration went to work following the ceremonies of March 4, has created an increased confidence in the government under the new regime. The President's address measured up to the general expectation. He had stated before the inauguration that he planned only to outline in the most general way the basis for his program and postpone a definite statement of policy on any of the great issues confronting the nation until there has been time to thoroughly canvas the situation with members of the new cabinet and Congressional leaders. To the mind of the President the inaugural ceremony was merely an occasion for re-affirming a robust faith in America and for a largehearted appeal to his fellow-countrymen to do their best in helping the government solve the big questions forced upon the country by the war. And, whatever may be said of the new President's abilities as a statesman, Americans are being more and more convinced that, while making no pretense of uncommon wisdom or force, Mr. Harding is sincerely anxious to make his Presidency useful and safe rather than brilliant.

The part of the address which has been read with the greatest interest both at home and abroad is that which deals with international relations. On this subject he is extremely cautious and already has been interpreted to suit the views of many men of widely varying opinions. Senator Hiram Johnson, of California, declared that the President "sounded the death-knell of the League of Nations," while many friends of the League, especially in Europe have declared Mr. Harding left the way open for the entry of the United States into that organization. Although he has stated frequently his definite opposition to the League in its present form and although he declares in his address that we must not be "entangled" in a "permanent military alliance," that we must not submit to a "super-government" and that we must not accept any responsibility not determined by "our own conscience and judgment," nevertheless he does not shut the door to the entry of the United States into an association with other nations in order to accomplish the main objects which the present League has endeavored to accomplish.

On the positive side of the question of our international affairs, the President maintains that we cannot ignore "the new order" in the world, or America's inevitable place in it, and asserts that "we are ready to associate ourselves with the nations of the world" for certain high purposes. The result of the whole address in this regard, is merely that the details of negotiations looking toward disarmament and an international association will be left to Mr. Hughes, who undertook the labors of Secretary of State with the understanding that he is to have a free hand in applying in practice the general principles laid down by Mr. Harding, and the American people have a great confidence in the ability of Mr. Hughes to satisfactorily work out a solution for some of these problems.

French and Italian sentiment over the President's address reveals an evident disappointment, especially in view of the fact that not once did he mention any of the allied nations. In England, however, there seems to be a better understanding of the policy

which Mr. Harding proposes to inaugurate, and the British press reflected a very greatly increased confidence in the administration following the inaugural than it had shown before that time. The intimation of increased import tariffs coupled with the exhortation for world trade has created some disappointment in English financial circles and in some quarters regret was expressed over the President's failure to mention the interallied debts. But, on the whole, there is a decided satisfaction over the evident expressions of good-will contained in the message and the business-like manner in which Mr. Harding is undertaking his work.

Comment in American financial circles on the address of President Harding was favorable. His grasp of the economic situation was considered sound and comprehensive and his utterances on the political outlook met with approval. Even among those who have been in favor of the League of Nations comfort was found in Mr. Harding's desire to have this country confer with other nations on important international problems. Among others, Thos. W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan and Co., who during the campaign was a warm advocate of President Wilson's international policies, praised President Harding's speech, declaring that he "has touched admirably upon many matters that are of great moment to the whole world today. He declared desire to have this government confer with other leading nations on present problems that are pressing for solution; his expressed belief that taxation and trade matters must have prompt attention, will all serve to inspire confidence both here and abroad." Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, said, after having read the address: "It is able, comprehensive, clear and convincing. It will have a reassuring and decided effect upon the general commercial, financial and industrial affairs of this country," and Frank H. Sisson, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company commented as follows: "The outstanding statement of President Harding's inaugural address is his promise of 'administrative efficiency, lightened tax burdens, sound commercial practices, adequate credit facilities, sympathetic concern for all agricultural problems, the omission of unnecessary interference of government with business, an end to government's experiment in business and more efficient business in government administration.'"

Although a member of the French Chamber of Deputies made the remark, after reading the address, that "Mr. Harding refers too frequently to God," there is generally expressed satisfaction in the United States over the fact that the country is to have for its President a man who brings to his task a real humility and a genuine faith in the beliefs which have helped make America great. One of the chief causes working for a general confidence in the administration is the Harding cabinet, which appears to grow more and more acceptable to the people of the country as its members are better known and their proposed policies understood. Chas. E. Hughes of New York and Herbert Hoover are both well and favorably known to the nation, but the other members of the new official family, with the possible exception of Will H. Hays the new Postmaster-General, who has been chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Senator Fall of New Mexico, Secretary of the Interior, who has been active in demanding a revision of America's policy toward Mexico, were little known throughout the country generally.

Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, is one of the richest men in Pennsylvania and stands among the fifty wealthiest citizens of the United

States, but despite his wealth and his connections with big business he has shown an unusual interest in the welfare of the wage earners and has attempted in Pennsylvania to put through legislation for their benefit. Mr. Mellon's banks are probably the most powerful in Western Pennsylvania and the Central West, particularly in Ohio. Mr. Mellon is a stand-pat Republican, is opposed to the League of Nations, but favors strongly an association of nations for the prevention of future wars.

Mr. John W. Weeks of Massachusetts, the Secretary of War, is a graduate of Annapolis, served eight years in the House of Representatives and as United States Senator from 1913 to 1919. Through his membership on the House Banking and Currency Committee he was very active in the establishment of the Federal Reserve Bank System. He is opposed to the League of Nations as it stands at present, but favors the Lodge reservations, or a new association of nations.

Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy, is from Michigan. His father, Charles Denby, was President Cleveland's minister to China. He is a lawyer by profession and served in the House of Representatives from 1904 until 1911. Mr. Denby enlisted in the United States forces as a private in both the Spanish-American and the world war, being discharged from the last war as a Major of marines.

Henry C. Wallace of Iowa, Secretary of Agriculture, has for many years been in close touch with the every-day problems of farmers in his capacity as editor of several farm journals and he is particularly interested in the development of America's foreign trade in order to supply an outlet for the surplus production of American farms.

James J. Davis of Indiana, Secretary of Labor, is a union man. He was born in Tredagar Wales and went to Pittsburgh with his parents at the age of 4 years. At 11 years he began work in the steel mills and in 1893 he moved to Elwood City, Indiana. In 1906 he was chosen to re-organize the Loyal Order of Moose, of which organization he is now the head. Labor in the country is not particularly impressed with the choice of Davis as secretary, but conservative papers seem to believe that his past experience with the problem of the wage-earner will make him an efficient organizer of that department.^f

The selection of Harry M. Daugherty of Ohio as Attorney General comes, not because of the ability of Mr. Daugherty as a member of the bar, but as a reward for the political management of the campaign of Mr. Harding, of which he was director. He has long been closely associated with the politics of Ohio and is a graduate of the University of Michigan.

Friends and admirers of Mr. Hoover, who have maintained that the Department of Commerce is not a large enough task for the food administrator, are beginning to realize that the scope of the work which he proposes to include in that branch of the government will be far reaching enough to utilize his abilities to the full. When he accepted the office Mr. Hoover stated he planned a complete re-organization of the department so as to give it a real part in the development of the foreign and domestic commerce of the United States. Doubtless, when Mr. Hoover's new plan is in operation, the Department of Commerce of the American government will be in a position to render assistance to the commercial life of the country in much the same way that the British Board of Trade cooperates in the development of British trade at home and abroad.

With the retirement of President Wilson from office the full facts concerning his illness have been given to the public for the first time. It has been reported that at the time of his first inauguration Mr. Wilson was in very poor physical condition and, although his condition improved during his first term, the strain of the governmental responsibility during the war broke his health completely and for several weeks after his western speaking trip for the League of Nations his life was despaired of. The announcement that the ex-President and ex-Secretary of State Colby will start a law firm at once, with offices in New York and Washington, was a complete surprise in America, where it was not generally known that Mr. Wilson had ever practiced law. The new firm will probably make a specialty of cases dealing with points of international law and Mr. Wilson has intimated that he will apply for authority to plead before the United States Supreme Court. There are forty-four ambassadors and ministers and those now serving are expected, according to custom, to present their resignation immediately so that the President may have a free hand in creating his own diplomatic corps. Some of these, however, who have risen from the ranks in the diplomatic service may be retained and practically all will remain in office until their successors are named and can qualify. Among ambassadors regarded as certain to be appointed by Mr. Harding are those to Great Britain, France, Italy, Spain, Japan, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Argentine, and Peru. Many new ministers also are to be appointed and when relations are again established with Germany, Austria, Mexico, Turkey and Bulgaria appointments will also be made to those countries.

It is understood among members of the new Republican Administration that President Harding intends to appoint General John J. Pershing as ambassador to France. It has been believed that Myron T. Herrick, former Ambassador to France, would again receive the offer of the French mission. He is said to have preferred ambassadorship to Great Britain but President Harding is thought to have Colonel George Harvey in mind for that post. The appointment of General Pershing will end what might have been a troublesome problem in connection with the military establishment for General Pershing's status of military authority is somewhat vague. With General Pershing as ambassador to France the problem would be solved temporarily at least, and the appointment would bring the relations of France and the United States into a more cordial atmosphere, for General Pershing is regarded as a hero by the French people and his position as diplomatic representative would be extremely popular in that country.

The failure of the United States Senate to pass the Naval Bill owing, largely, to a filibuster by Senator Borah, leaves the question of naval increases up to the special session which the President is expected to call in the near future. Secretary Denby has come out strongly in favor of naval increases and prior to his inauguration Mr. Harding urged the bill before the Senate be passed. The President is in favor of disarmament and will doubtless call a convention of the leading powers within the next few months to discuss that question as Congress has already authorized him to do, but until some definite arrangement can be made his declarations have been for a navy second to none in the world. The disarmament proposals are the most discussed phase of the international situation in America today and, aside from purely political considerations, the bulk of American

opinion is strongly and uncompromisingly in favor of any reasonable agreement looking toward a material reduction of military establishments.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the Krupp interests, the great munition manufacturer of Germany, have secured concessions from Chile and expect to build there, within the immediate future, the largest steel and munitions plants in South America, utilizing the iron ore in the region for making the necessary machinery.

The reports, which have been current in Washington for several weeks, that the new administration would propose a consolidation of the war and navy department under a ministry or department of national defence, have created considerable interest in the country. Mr. Weeks, Secretary of War, is opposed to such a scheme, but there is a good deal of sentiment in favor of it in some quarters. Such a plan, it is asserted, would eliminate the conflicts that developed between these departments during the war, especially in the matter of purchases. The air-service would likewise be combined under one department organization and the present offices of Secretary of War and of the Navy would be abolished. Regardless of the consolidation of the War and Navy Departments, it seems quite likely that the single air-service plan will go through, establishing a separate aviation department upon which both the army and navy can draw for its aviators and supplies. Great Britain has such a plan and it is said that Mr. Harding and Mr. Weeks, both of whom favor an increased development of the aviation section, favor the proposed re-organization.

One of the interesting side-lights on the cabinet appointments is in the fact that Theodore Roosevelt, the younger, has accepted the post of Assistant Secretary of the Navy. He is the third of his name to serve his country in this important quasicabinet position. His father, the late President Roosevelt, was Assistant Secretary of the Navy just prior to his service in the Spanish-American War and later won the nomination for vice-president. Franklin D. Roosevelt ran true to form for his party named him its nominee for vice-president as running mate for Governor Cox. Now again a Roosevelt fills the office. The young Colonel Roosevelt has been active in politics ever since his return from France and has made a good record in the New York Legislature. He was wounded in the war, won from France the Croix de Guerre and the Cross of the Legion of Honor and the United States gave him the Distinguished Service Cross.

The gross military cost, civilian losses, and damages, loans and credits, estimated pensions and insurance costs of the allied and associated nations in the world war was approximately \$177,402,269,225 according to a report filed recently in the United States Senate by Senator Spencer of Missouri. The total cost after the deduction of indemnities will be about \$140,000,000,000. It is asserted in the statement filed with the tables that all of the billions spent by the United States to defray the expenses of the War and Navy Departments, relief of persons in other countries and economic assistance of whatever character is a "dead loss" so far as the United States is concerned, since 95 percent of all the money expended by the United States was for items not included in the indemnity provisions of the Treaty of Versailles.

Despite the fact that the cost of Japanese participation in the war was only one-tenth of 1 percent of the cost of American participation, Japan it is pointed out, received not only Shantung, but

also the former German insular possessions in the Pacific as well as all of the former German-owned cables in the Pacific.

A sharp falling in American foreign trade in January as compared with December is shown in the most recent report of the Department of Commerce. According to the Department's figures our exports to Germany decreased nearly \$10,000,000 from December and imports nearly \$1,000,000. Exports to Great Britain, France and Italy as well as South American countries decreased in like manner. Exports to China were \$12,645,000 as against \$13,699,000 in December and imports \$5,030,000, against \$7,722,000 and exports to Japan were \$22,925,000 in January as against \$18,352,000 in December, while imports decreased to \$8,930,000 from \$11,938,000.

American export trade in January had shrunk \$66,000,000 and imports for the month fell off \$55,000,000, reaching the lowest level in 35 months. Exports in January totalled \$655,000,000 as compared with \$722,000,000 in January 1920. The total imports for last month were \$209,000,000 as compared with \$474,000,000 in January of last year, and the trade balance in favor of the United States was \$446,000,000. Imports of gold amounted to \$38,000,000 in January and to \$342,000,000 in the seven months past, as compared with \$12,000,000 in January 1920 and \$38,000,000 in the seven months prior to that date. Goods exports in January totalled \$3,000,000 as compared with \$48,000,000 in January 1920.

Analysis of our foreign trade since the signing of the armistice in November, 1918, shows that the United States has sold \$8,037,000,000 more goods abroad than it has purchased from foreign countries. Our balance of trade is declining to be sure, the excess of exports in our favor dwindling from \$4,016,000,000 in 1919 to \$2,949,000,000 in 1920, but it is still large. It is not surprising, under these circumstances that American bankers are doing everything in their power to finance our export trade, and much of this business has been financed on individual credit lines of our business houses and on short term credits from our banks.

With the exception of such lines as cotton goods, steel and coal the general business conditions are showing conservative improvement. The leading steel interest has reduced its capacity as the result of a further shrinkage of orders while the independents are running probably only 25 percent of capacity, although a moderate amount of new business is now beginning to come in. The recent optimistic views regarding spring business are being somewhat modified and there is still more or less liquidation in evidence and until that is over no increase in buying is to be expected.

The declining tendency in failures of business concerns in the country has been noticeable for several weeks. Last week there were 311 failures reported to R. G. Dun and Co. as compared with 413 reported the week previously and 462 in the week prior to that, while in the same week in 1920 only 115 were reported. With the exception of the Pacific Coast, where no change appears, failures in each of the geographical sections of the country were less than two weeks ago with a decrease of forty-five in the East, ten in the South, and forty-seven in the West.

The value of farm crops of 1920 and of the farm animal products and animals sold and slaughtered as finally determined by the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the Department of Agriculture is \$19,856,000,000 or \$5,105,000,000 below the total of 1919. The drop

is almost entirely confined to crops among which the chief declines are: corn \$1,662,000,000; cotton lint and seed, \$1,300,000,000; wheat, \$854,000,000; tobacco, \$248,000,000; and oats \$161,000,000. On the other hand such crops as sugar beets, oranges, sugar cane show decided increases in value.

An increase in the public debt of the United States of \$58,449,845.36 was announced for the month of February by the Treasury Department. This brings the total indebtedness of the United States up to \$24,051,684,728.28 as compared with \$23,993,234,882.92 on January 31. Treasury officials explained that in months when the income tax installments are not due, the public debt always increases owing to issues of treasury certificates but that the debt decreases at the end of each quarter.

Must the U. S. Fight Japan?

"Must we Fight Japan" by Walter B. Pitkin, New York, The Century Co.

TEN years ago there were certain persons who said that Germany intended to wage an aggressive war for the domination of Europe. The world in general laughed. Pacifists said that war of any sort was impossible, that the day of war was gone forever. Not until the guns were actually at work did we cease from saying that war with Germany was unthinkable, inconceivable.

We are now being told that war with Japan is unthinkable, inconceivable. The same poverty of imagination is expressed in the same poverty of language. But war with Japan is not inconceivable for the same reason that war with Germany was supposed to be inconceivable ten years ago. It is inconceivable because the inconceivable has already happened, and we have had enough of the inconceivable. Americans in particular are saying that there can be no war with Japan because the world has had enough of war and is tired of war. None the less, says Professor Pitkin, there are other Americans, and not a few of them, who believe that there is only one problem, and that is: How soon shall we be fighting Japan, and how shall we manage it so as to win? The chances of grave trouble with Japan in the near future, says the author, are immensely greater than our chances of trouble with Germany were ten years ago. American and Japanese interests are already in sharp conflict in many places. Even within the last few days we have seen a sudden intensification of the controversy over the island of Yap. Siberia, China, Korea are slumbering volcanoes, and their slumber does not seem to be very profound.

This large volume is not to be lightly dismissed as alarmist, sensational, or based on immature knowledge. It is obviously both competent and cautious. It examines the situation from every point of view, the local point of view as existing in California as well as the wider point of view of world politics. And it may be said that it gives due weight to the forces of national sentiment, a factor too often neglected by the utilitarian mind.

The author enumerates the resemblances of policy between pre-war Germany and Japan of today, and there is one of those resemblances not without its significance on the naturalization question. Germany, as we know, did all that she could to retain the allegiance of her subjects who had gone to live in other countries. Japan does the same:

The Civil Code of Japan, Volume 3, Article 69, states: "A child is a Japanese if his or her father is a Japanese at the time of his or her birth." Thus

every boy and girl born in a Japanese workman's family in Hawaii or California is a Japanese citizen. And the boy is legally bound to render military service in the Mikado's army between his seventeenth and fortieth years. There is only one way in which he can avoid this duty and that is to renounce formally his allegiance to Japan in a regular form provided by the Japanese government and then wait until the Japanese government formally accepts this renunciation.

The author says that this is a remarkable state of affairs. Certainly it is, Mr. Charles E. Martin of the University of California says: "If before the age of seventeen a Japanese has not expatriated himself . . . the act cannot be effected until he has satisfied the military requirements. . . . Should a Japanese (in America) return to Japan he would be held for military duty and his American citizenship (if he enjoyed such) would not be recognized."

Do you see what this means as to the status of the descendants of Japanese born in the United States? Our laws treat all children born in our land as citizens. Thus we have in Hawaii and California today thousands of boys and girls born of Japanese parents possessing all the rights and privileges of Americans. These children will not go to Japan in any numbers. They will remain there, grow up with the country, marry, have children of their own, and permanently establish their line there. If, however, their fathers did not render military service to Japan, or if, having rendered it, they applied for expatriation in vain, then all these boys and girls born in our land must remain Japanese citizens, subject to military service under the Mikado; and all their children and their children's children, and thus to the end of time.

It is from the purely military point of view that this book, for the moment, is being considered. Who would be the winner in an American-Japanese war, and how? What would be the plans of attack and defense? And here the author gives us some unpleasant opinions. He tells us that there are three impregnable countries—Japan, America, and Russia. Japan, in a purely defensive war, is the most powerful country on earth, bar only America:

It may aid the American reader in grasping the true inwardness of this situation if we translate it into American geography. Japan proper is a little larger than California. Her continental possessions, leaving Shantung entirely out of the reckoning, of course, are more than three times the size of California and are much more easily developed, particularly in agriculture. Now break California up into thousands of islands, scatter these from two to four hundred miles off shore, and then give her absolute dominion over our whole line of Pacific Coast states and Arizona. Think now merely of a picture of Japan's continental power in defensive warfare. Later we shall ask you to consider a similar picture from a slightly different angle.

The country that must fight an enemy several thousand miles overseas is at an almost hopeless disadvantage. A German expert said truly that "an army dependent for all its supplies upon a land-and-water rear line eight thousand miles long is beaten before the first shot is fired." Germany herself proved this in her war against the Hereros and Hottentots. The Allied forces were unable to invade Germany. Great Britain could not take Gallipoli from the Turks.

Look closely at Japan, her power, and her position. It will amaze you, unless you happen to

have thoroughly mastered the geography and economics of Asia. In the strategic potency of her lands there is only one country elsewhere on earth at all comparable with her and that is the United States, though, of course, the two lands differ enormously in their economic aspects. Old Japan is a vast archipelago that completely dominates the mainland of Asia for more than twenty-five hundred miles. To grasp this one fact, imagine, if you will, Newfoundland and all the islands of our West Indies, from Cuba down to the tiniest of the Bahamas, scattered up and down the Atlantic coast from Newfoundland to Panama. Put them from two to four hundred miles out at sea, sprinkle fifteen or twenty thousand reefs and rocks at inconvenient spots all about them, make most of their shores sheer cliffs, then put on them sixty million brisk, seafaring folk, all as good sailors as the British and Scotch and all perfectly organized under a militaristic autocracy. Then you will get half the idea, but only half. In fact, not quite half.

Suppose, says the author, that America alone had undertaken an offensive war against Germany. Even a Y. M. C. A. canteenist could have predicted the result. We should have been "involved in ruin so complete that even Germany's plight today would seem comfortable in contrast."

Japan is twice as far from America's ultimate base of supplies as Germany is. Hence, on the most conservative basis of estimating such matters, Japan would be four times as difficult to attack on her own ground as Germany would be.

If it took 890,000 British soldiers to conquer 75,000 Boers who had no navy at all, it would take at least as many Americans to defeat every 75,000 Japanese protected on their own ground by a modern navy and the most highly organized militarism in the world.

As Japan would easily put an army of 5,000,000 in the field for a defensive war, the United States would have to send against her eventually an army at least sixty-six times as large as the British sent against the Boers. That would mean an American expeditionary force of a mere 58,740,000 men.

Now we will suppose that every American ship was pressed into transport service in the event of an offensive war against Japan. In October, 1920, America possessed 3,404 vessels of a total tonnage of 16,918,212 tons. What sort of an army could be maintained by such a transport fleet? Less than a million men.

Of course, in reality, not more than one-half of that fleet could be diverted to such a purpose during the first year of a Far Eastern war. Not only do we lack officers and seamen and Western terminal facilities for loading and unloading such a horde of vessels; but we could not cut off our trade with the rest of the world so abruptly, as we depend on merchantmen for any basic supplies. At the end of a year of the most strenuous and costly reorganization, coupled with much more shipbuilding, we might have the equivalent of that fleet in the Far Eastern service. And during this year we should find ourselves confronted, so far as Japan is concerned, with a powerful navy operating in its home waters, behind a tremendous mine barrage and backed up by an army of from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 soldiers, all entrenched behind excellent land fortifications.

The American navy is more than twice as powerful as the Japanese, but none the less there are some considerations that must not be lost sight of.

There are, however, three facts of prime importance that nullify this physical superiority of our

fleet. This first is our great distance from Japan and the strategic weakness of our line of supply between San Francisco and Manila. The second is the division of our fleet into two parts, which are more than five thousand miles removed from each other, one in the Pacific and the other in the Atlantic. And the third is the appalling shortage of trained personnel on all our vessels, which is so grave that, according to naval authorities who were interviewed by the *Chicago Tribune* recently, it would consume at least a year to make the fleet fit to fight even if it were reunited in a single body and fully officered and manned. This opinion has been subscribed to by several naval officers whom I consulted at San Francisco and San Diego. Some of them asserted that, in its desperate efforts to keep the boats intact, the recruiting officers were now refraining from too close scrutiny of the age and the origin of would-be sailors, with the result that fourteen-year-old boys in considerable numbers may now be found aboard our battleships. One very intelligent quartermaster added that it seemed fairly easy to secure recruits for the Atlantic fleet, but very hard to hold them on the Pacific side, where desertions were frequent. And a lieutenant at San Diego said that the boys lately recruited were so green and reckless that he was afraid to turn in whenever his vessel put to sea for manoeuvres.

The author turns for a moment to a strategical consideration of the Philippines. Could the islands be defended? He says no. An American ship plying between San Francisco and Manila would be under attack for a thousand miles, and to the south of that track there are more than a hundred islands:

The British, French, and Italian navies combined were unable to hold in check the German submarines, when Germany was driven off the high seas. What could the American navy do in overcoming the Japanese submarines, when the whole of Japan itself is on the high seas and its outposts scattered so widely? Is it to be wondered at that all naval experts who have spoken on this matter agree that, from the military point of view alone, the United States could not prevent Japan from conquering the Philippines?

But we need not be terrified, says the author, unnecessarily. If it is so difficult for America to attack Japan, it is equally difficult for Japan to attack America:

All this need not terrify us in this Japanese crisis. For happily the converse of the predicament is equally true. Japan could not wage a successful war with the United States on our own ground. To attack the California coast with the idea of landing and holding it would require fifty times as many men and fifty times as much material as Japan would need for taking all Eastern Siberia, which is immeasurably more valuable to her than our whole Pacific Coast.

Now we begin to understand something of the diplomatic attitude of Japan. She knows well that she can not make war upon America at the present time. If she were to seize the Philippines she must at once fight Great Britain, whose naval base at Hongkong would be ruined and who could not tolerate such a blanketing of China. Australia would not tolerate such an approach to herself. And the people of Great Britain as a matter of sentiment, would instantly throw their weight on the side of America.

It is this extraordinary military deadlock that explains a number of things which have mystified editors and students of Oriental affairs. It explains the pronounced forbearance of the Japanese government in the face of the harsh discriminatory land

law just approved by the California referendum. It explains the marked restraint that same government has maintained in the presence of local boycotts against Japanese farmers and storekeepers here and there in California and the occasional expulsion of Japanese settlers from a few rural districts, usually under the leadership of the local American Legion. Up to the date of this present writing (January 10, 1921) the Japanese government has exerted itself scrupulously to hold in check the anti-American demonstrations that have been breaking out Tokio and elsewhere, and it has confined its own official efforts to filing polite protests with our State Department and asking that "something be done about it." We are still in the stage of diplomatic amenities.

This is not at all after the manner of that same Japan which made ruinous demands of China only a few years ago and less than six months ago defended its "honor" valiantly at Nikolaievsk, of which more later. But even more puzzling is the Japanese government's determination to keep secret the new arrangements which it must make with us over the California crisis. In this latest situation we find the clearest proof of the almost ludicrous predicament of both the Japanese and the American militarists.

Here, too, we have the explanation of the Siberian situation. We may remonstrate, but we can do nothing. We can not turn the Japanese out of Siberia. It is too far away:

So surely as Japan cannot back up her wishes on this side of the Pacific with force, just so surely cannot the United States make a similar move on the other side of the Pacific. Japan knows the futility of landing troops in California. Our War and Navy Departments know the futility of landing troops in Sakhalin, to oust the Japanese from Russia. Here we come upon the one simple explanation of the lamentable breakdown of our once glorious "open-door" policy in China; our shrewd inaction with regard to Japan's irresistible invasion and absorption of Korea, whose last death-throws we are now hearing; our failure to back up the Chinese delegation at the peace conference in the face of outrageous demands pushed and achieved by the astute Elder Statesmen; and our recent pointless letter-writing about our Asiatic policy, so suavely ignored and later misinterpreted by Tokio. Here, too, we have an equally complete and rational explanation of Japan's headlong conquests on the mainland of Asia, her ruthless demands upon China during the world war, and her genteel paper protests to Washington against the California land law, followed by her efforts to keep all negotiations and the new "Gentlemen's Agreement" secret.

A threat of war from Japan would be received with a polite smile in America. A similar threat of war from America would be received with a polite smile in Japan.

The plain truth is that the Japanese government is in a most painful dilemma. If it stands consistently upon its avowed rights and its resolve to win the full rights of emigration and citizenship which it has repeatedly assured its own people it would do, it will inevitably expose its own incompetence to secure those rights; and such an exposure would certainly precipitate a grave political crisis in Japan. If, on the other hand, it accepts the fact that it can not force the hand of California, still less of the United States, not even by military aggression, it will then consistently acquiesce in discriminatory legislation against its subjects on our Pacific Coast; and this will infuriate the ardent

nationalists and the jingoes of Japan and perhaps lead to the overthrow of the present government. Its one easy way out is to conceal this dilemma from its own people. And, as luck will have it, our own State Department can readily be persuaded to do its share in this covenant of silence; for it finds itself in precisely the same sort of a dilemma with regard to its Asiatic policy. Our old and beloved "open-door" policy in China and our hazy fervor for self-determination (except in those cases where we want to do somebody's determining for him, as in Mexico and Haiti) have both become, so far as Asia is concerned, idle rhetoric, and for the best of all reasons, namely, our physical inability to practice what we preach. Our foreign trade interests are eager to see the "open-door" policy maintained in China, and powerful financial interests are equally anxious to have a door now closed pried open—the door to Siberia.

Why then, the reader may, ask, should we at all consider the question of war with Japan? The author must be left to answer that question for himself, and he does so, partly by references to broad considerations of Asiatic policies as a whole, partly by a consideration of a "now or never" attitude on the part of Japan, and partly in other ways.—*The Argonaut*.

Who's Who in China



Dr. Li Tsing-meu (Dr. T. M. Li)
(李清茂字必魁)

Dr. T. M. Li, associate professor in ophthalmology of the Union Medical College, Peking, is the most able Chinese eye specialist. This autumn he will proceed to America to make a further study of ophthalmology under the direction of Dr. Verhoeff of Boston, and will be absent from China for one year and a half.

Born in 1884, Dr. Li studied at Oahu College, Honolulu, between 1898 and 1902; and at St. John's

University, Shanghai, between 1902 and 1907. He graduated in medicine at St. John's.

He went to the United States in June 1907, and for two years studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, where he was awarded a prize for clinical medicine and graduated with the degree of M. D.

He returned to China after his graduation, and was engaged as a professor in the University Medical School at Canton, where he remained until 1913. The following year he was physician-in-charge of the Hunan Red Cross Hospital and associate physician of the Yale Hospital at Changsha.

Dr. Li visited America in January 1915 and joined the Philadelphia Polyclinic Hospital and College for Graduates of Medicine where he graduated with a diploma in ophthalmology. Later he worked under Professor de Schwenitz, of the University of Pennsylvania for about a year.

He returned to China in 1916 and became a member of the Red Cross Hospital and the Harvard out patient department staff, occupying this position for more than half year.

He then went to Peking and joined the Union Medical College. He was in charge of the eye, ear, nose and throat departments for two years. In 1919 he was appointed associate professor in ophthalmology of the college.

Four years of service with the Union Medical College has entitled him to have a vacation in America of one year and a half during which time he will do some special research work under the widely known eye specialist, Dr. Verhoeff of Boston. He will go to America in the coming autumn, accompanied by Mrs. Li.

Dr. Li was a member of China Medical Missionary Association between 1909 and 1914, and of National Medical Association of China in 1916. At present he is also a member of a number of medical institutions.

Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

Allied War Costs Tabulated

From the "Chicago Tribune"

The total gross military cost, civilian losses and damages, loans and credits, estimated pension and insurance costs, charged against the allied and associated nations in the world war was approximately \$177,402,269,225, while the total final loss of these nations, after credit indemnities are deducted, will be \$139,702,269,225.

These estimates are included in a report filed with the United States Senate recently by Senator Spencer of Missouri, who explained that the statement and accompanying tables were for the information of the Senate. The tabulations also take into consideration the inter-allied loans with unpaid interest.

Ninety-five percent of all the money expended by the United States was for items not included in the indemnity provisions of the treaty of Versailles.

Despite the fact that the cost of Japanese participation in the war was only one-tenth of 1 percent of the cost of American participation, Japan, it is pointed out, received not only Shantung but also the former German insular possessions in the Pacific, as well as all of the former German owned Pacific



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cables. Shantung, the report adds, would seem to be ample compensation for Japan in view of that nation's "insignificant participation in the war."

The statement, Senator Spencer explained, is a world's war account as of January 1, 1921.

The first table which gives by nations the great cost, the indemnity credits, and the final losses sustained is as follows:

Nation.	Gross cost.	Final loss.
United States.	\$44,173,948,225	\$41,873,948,225
Great Britain..	51,052,634,000	41,202,634,000
France	54,272,915,000	38,272,915,000
Italy	18,680,847,000	15,180,847,000
Belgium	8,174,731,000	2,474,731,000
China	565,376,000	465,376,000
Japan	481,018,000	231,818,000

Total....\$177,402,269,225 \$139,702,269,225

The following tables show the amounts paid out by the United States:

Military cost as per Secretary	
Houston	\$24,010,000,000
Extra cost, government functions	4,500,000,000
Civilian damages, shipping loss, pensions	2,300,000,000
Red Cross contributions	978,512,225
Other relief contributions	490,000,000
Congressional European relief ..	100,000,000
Grain corporation credits	60,375,000
War department credits	50,000,000
Shipping board credits	3,580,000
Credit by American nations to European nations	1,921,481,000
Government loans to European nations	9,760,000,000

Total.....\$44,173,948,225

Modern Money

BANK credit is the currency of modern business. The basis of credit is the confidence which exists among individuals and between nations. The National Bank of Commerce in New York is an intermediary through which this national and international trust is brought into practical application to commerce and industry.

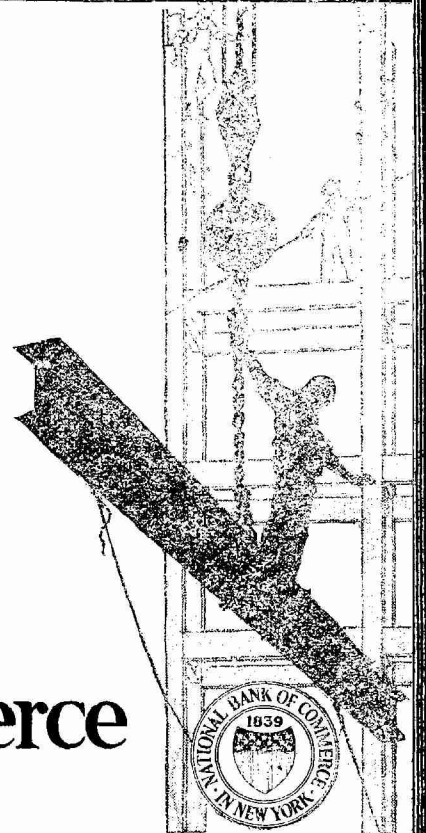
Through its Foreign Department the Bank offers to banks of the Orient a banking service covering all phases of business with the United States.

National Bank of Commerce in New York

Capital paid up, \$25,000,000

Surplus and Undivided Profits over \$30,000,000

Resources over \$500,000,000



It is explained that the United States has received an amount of German shipping as yet unknown. But it is expected that the amount, together with other receipts, will reach the sum of \$2,300,000,000, which is the amount of civilian loss, pensions, and the like.

On the basis that all loans and extended credits as between nations are paid with interest, the following nations would charge off the following losses:

France	\$39,112,915,000
Great Britain	32,502,634,000
United States	29,788,512,225
Italy	19,140,847,000
Belgium	2,474,731,000
China	265,376,000
Japan	31,818,000

Complications in Mongolia.

From the "Osaka Mainichi" (Japanese)

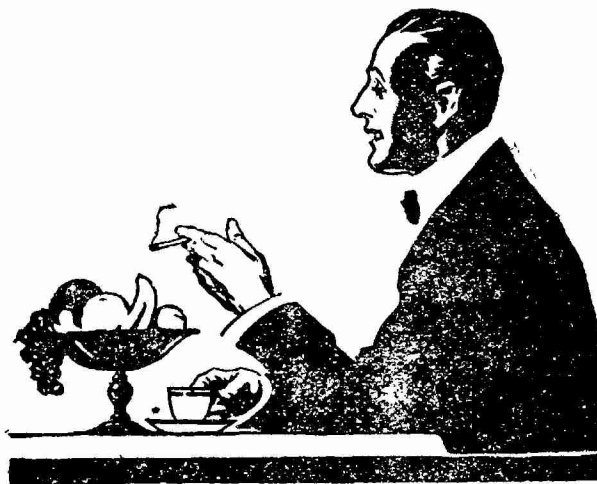
The invasion of outer Mongolia by the Russians is assuming serious proportions. Will they not continue to advance southwards and threaten the north-west of Peking? Judging by the present state of affairs on the Russo-Chinese frontiers and by the domestic strife in China, it will be extremely difficult for the Chinese government to put down the disturbances even if there is no further development. The scene of disturbances is in Chinese territory, but the disturbers consist of various elements including Russians, Mongolians, and Cossacks. Indeed, it seems as if the disturbances in Siberia in about the year before last were shifted to Outer Mongolia. This feeling is further strengthened if the latest regarding the dispatch of troops by the Chita government is true.

As to the object of the Russian invaders, there has been much speculation since a surprise attack was made on Koulon in September of last year, but

nothing definite is yet known. At first, it was regarded as a Russian reprisal against the Chinese or was attributed to resentment over the recovery by China of the rights and interests which were formerly possessed by old Russia. When Koulon fell early in February and the strength of the Russians increased, some Chinese newspapers and some organs of Britons and Americans in Shanghai started rumors associating the Russians with the Japanese militarists. Of late there has been current a rumor regarding the alleged plot to establish a great Manchurian-Mongolian Empire. Is this not the false propaganda of the Chihilians who are opposed to the Mukdenites and of the Britons and Americans who support the former, designed to discredit both the Mukdenites and Japan? It is not impossible that General Chang Tso-lin and General Semionov may desire to extend their influence to Mongolia, but all the rumors are indisputably due to the mistake in ignoring the independence movement of the Mongolians.

The terms on which the self-government of Outer Mongolia was cancelled by General Hsu Shichang in November of 1919 included the payment of living expenses to the Living Buddha and the Kings, but no payment has since been made by the Chinese government. The Living Buddha and the Kings dispatched emissaries to Peking in order to obtain payment, but without result. Some of the Mongolian Kings were indignant at the attitude of the Chinese government, and they clandestinely projected the recovery of independence for Mongolia even when General Hsu was at his post. When the General suffered a political failure, the Living Buddha was overjoyed, and in his name the recovery of independence by Mongolia was declared on March 8. There soon followed in various districts of Outer Mongolia the commandeering of youths and supplies,

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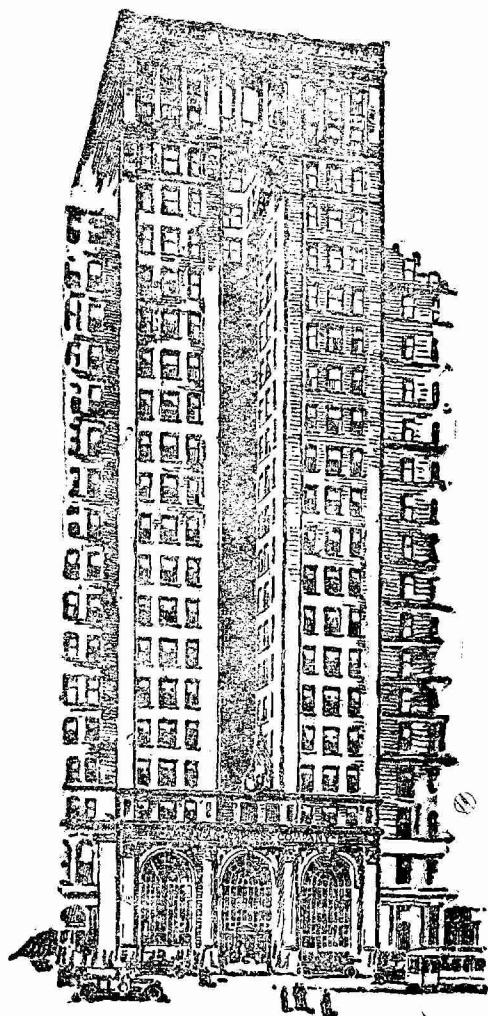
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SHANGHAI—8 Kiukiang Road

and after that the strength of the Russians suddenly increased. In view of these facts, it is not difficult to imagine who planned the invitation of the Russians or association with them, and what was the object in inviting them. It is also not difficult to imagine that the anti-Bolsheviks who could barely hold their own until February of 1919, members of the various political parties in Russia, and the Buriats sought shelter in Outer Mongolia, coming like an avalanche, and immediately assisted the Mongolians in regaining their independence.

In China the Mukdenites and the Chihlians are avoiding to tackle the difficult situation, and neither is willing to dispatch an expedition. If the Mukdenites send a large army to Mongolia, there is danger of their place being captured by the Chihlians. If the latter go on an expedition, there is danger of the Anfuities raising their heads again. Moreover, the Central government of Peking is unable to disburse large military expenses. When the situation is looked at in this light, it should be noted that the conduct in Mongolia is likely to continue for some time yet, even when consideration is confined to the domestic situation in China. It is not impossible that greater complications may occur between Russia and China and may give rise to international questions, or Mongolia may again be wrested from China, the territorial recovery with which they were so much pleased becoming a fiasco.

Mrs. Wellington Koo Popular in London Society

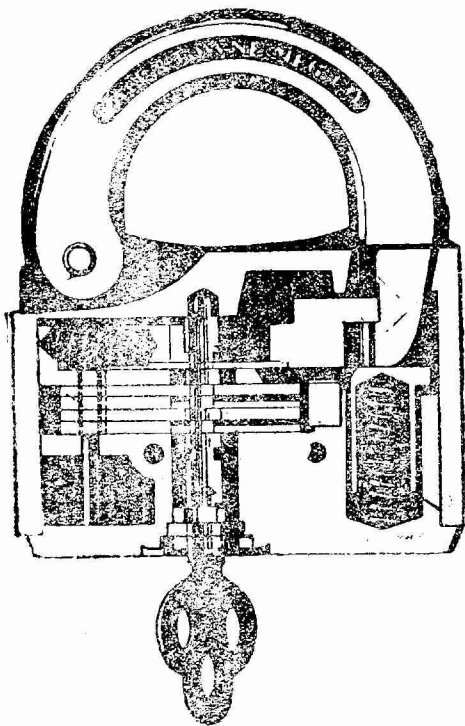


Mrs. Wellington Koo

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London has been greatly interested by the announcement of the recent wedding of Dr. Wellington Koo, only lately arrived in England from the United States. Until recently he was Chinese Minister at Washington and has exchanged posts with Mr. Sze, who was official representative of the flowery kingdom in London, but who has gone to Washington.

Mrs. Wellington Koo is the daughter of Count Oei Tyong Han, a Java sugar king, who is one of the richest men in the East, and has often been called its Rockefeller. She is a Chinese beauty and was once lady in waiting to the late Dowager Empress of China.

The new chatelaine of the Chinese Legation is Western to her finger tips and always dresses in the latest Paris gowns, in which she looks, if anything more charming than in her gorgeous native robes. No dances or other social functions are complete without her and her popular sister, Countess Kana.

Mrs. Koo's wonderful complexion is well set off by dark eyes and jet black hair. She has an alluring personality and is a great art collector and ardent theatregoer. Her marriage with Dr. Wellington Koo took place recently in Brussels. Dr. Koo had been attending the League of Nations conference at Brussels. He left for a few days to meet and marry his bride, whom he took back with him to Geneva. It was not until they returned to London that the news of their marriage was "related."

Dr. Mary Stone to Enlarge Bethel Nurses Training Home

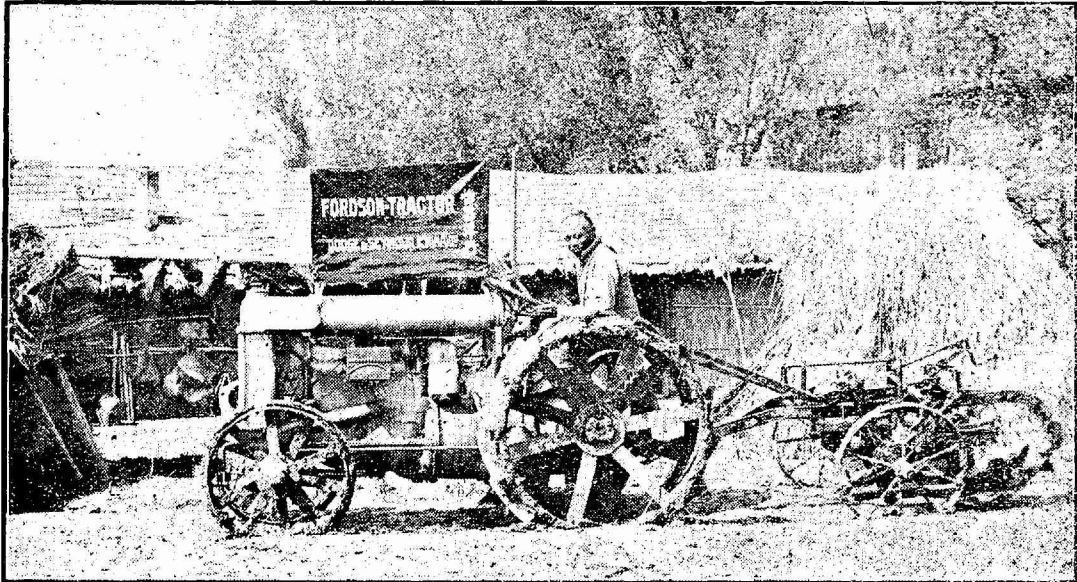
Dr. Mary Stone, who has lately erected a modern training home for Chinese nurses at 17 Arsenal Road, and several dispensaries located at the corner of Rue du Consulat and Boulevard de Montigny, Shanghai, has recently purchased a site of land adjoining the present property occupied by the Bethel Nurses Training Home at 17 Arsenal Road. The land includes eight acres upon which is an ancient Chinese mansion situated amidst lotus ponds. Dr. Stone plans to remodel the building and use it for a modern hospital for the Chinese. The hospital will accommodate all classes of people and will include an isolation ward, and tuberculosis ward.

In the same compound a large tiled-roof tabernacle will be erected, using the Chinese style of architecture, to afford a place for all public meetings. Here lectures on health and hygiene will be given, evangelistic meetings held. The work is in entire charge of Dr. Mary Stone and her sister, Dr. Phebe Stone. Plans are also being developed for a model day school for the Chinese girls and boys. A kindergarten and all the primary grades will be provided for in the school leading up to the High School work.

In the Bethel Nurses Training Home there are more than fifty Chinese nurses in the training class. Many of the nurses have served on cases and respond to many calls in foreign homes as well as Chinese homes. The ages of the nurses in training range from eighteen years to twenty-four years and represent various provinces of China. After three years in training a diploma is given entitling the nurse to engage in private nursing or provide service in her special line. Modern comfortable rooms are provided for the nurses and instructing class in the same building, and when entering the hospital one is impressed by the business like way in which the Chinese girls are hustling about their work in their blue and white uniforms.

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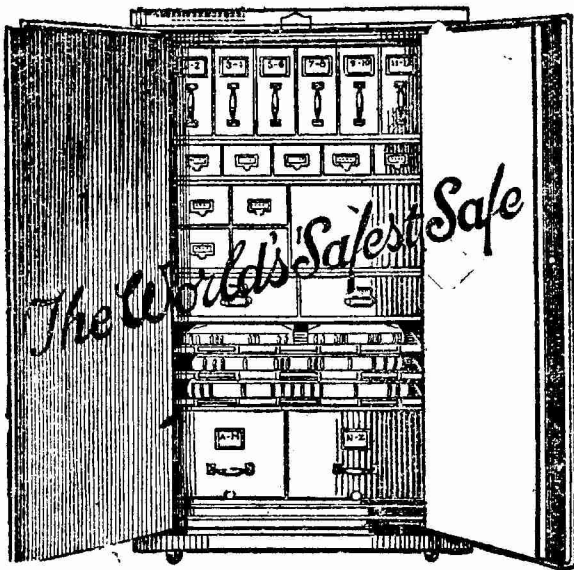
Few purchases are so important as the buying of a safe. This is because record protection is bought for one day—the day when fire comes.

The safe that protects on that day is cheap, no matter what the price. The one that fails to protect may prove ruinous in cost, even though given you for nothing.

Don't think that all safes are alike in the resistance they offer to fire. They are not.

Don't buy a cheap safe on the supposition that you are saving money. Its failure to protect might cost you your business. *Investigate this matter of record protection. You cannot afford to be indifferent about it.*

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Manila Attorney Admitted to American Bar



Judge James Ross

James Ross, former Judge in Manila was admitted to practice in the United States Court for China on Monday, April 11. Judge Ross has been an active attorney in Manila since 1903 when he was appointed assistant attorney-general of the Philippines by William H. Taft, and two years later became Judge of the Court of the First Instance, in which capacity he served until 1910.

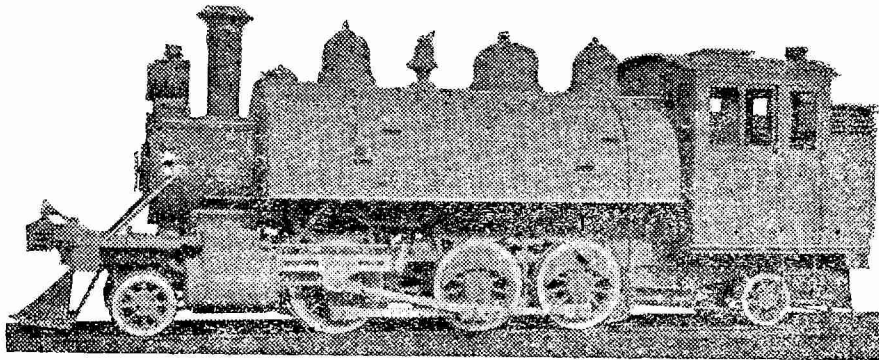
After resigning he entered law practice in Manila and is now head of the firm of Ross and Lawrence. He is a member of the bar in California and Washington, the Philippine Islands and the Supreme Court of the United States. Judge Ross is a native of Illinois and was for a long time resident of Tacoma, Washington. He went to the Philippines in 1899 as captain in the 45th Infantry. In 1901 he left the army and became the first Civil Governor of Ambos Camarines under Taft's administration in the Philippines.

Important Chinese Corporation Launched

The formal opening of a large Chinese industrial corporation was held on Monday, April 11, known as the Fung Sheng Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation, at 35 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. The new corporation is capitalized at Taels 2,000,000 which represents leading Chinese financiers in the country.

The corporation was originally intended to be a private concern with the object of financing and if

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Gauge, 4 feet, 8½ inches. Cylinders, 16 x 24 inches. Working pressure, 180 pounds per square inch. Total heating surface, 1,161 square feet. Total weight, 113,100 pounds. Tractive force, at 85 per cent of boiler pressure, 21,360 pounds. Service, Switching and General Utility.

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In 1919, the Peking—Suiyuan Railway of China ordered three 6-coupled double-ender saddle tank locomotives as illustrated. So successful were these locomotives in operation that ten duplicates were ordered on May 22, 1920, with request for early shipment.

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We are prepared at all times to build locomotives for foreign railways, either to our own designs or to their individual specifications, and will speed up deliveries to accommodate our customers' demands.

Our representatives are always at your immediate command

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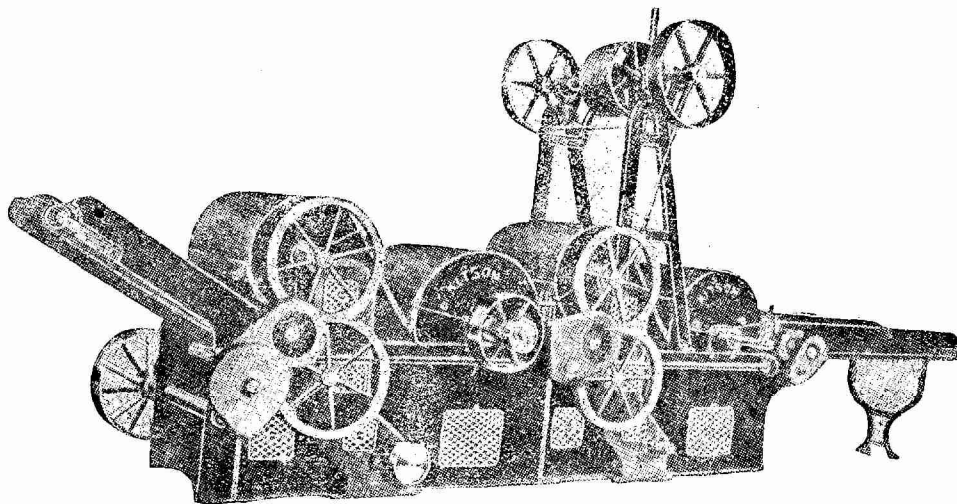
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Hard-Waste Machine

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Agents in China



necessary managing the affairs of a number of Chinese firms and individuals. After consideration of the potentialities of the scheme, however, it was resolved to make it a public company with a larger scope of activities. Accordingly, in addition to the original business of managing and developing real estate holdings, industrial plants and the financing of stocks and bonds, the corporation will now undertake construction work, insurance, warehousing, real estate mortgages, etc. While the shareholders include many influential business men, the corporation is likewise affiliated with a strong banking group.

Some of the promoters and shareholders of the company, who are interested in the concern, are the following: Chin Yung-peng, the Premier; Pan-fu the Vice-Minister of Finance; Sun Pao-chi, Director of the Inspectorate-General of Customs; Lu Yung-hsiang, the Tuchun of Chekiang; Fu Siao-en, managing-director of the China Merchants Steamship Navigation Company; Shen Lien-fang, chairman of the Steam Filatures and Cocoon Merchant's Guild; Sui Meng-ken, managing director of the Peking-Suiyuan Railway; James H. Lee, Dr. Z. T. K. Woo, general superintendent of the Hanyang Works; and E. Y. Edward Sheng, son of the late Sheng King Pao, is manager. Mr. Sheng in addition holds other important offices as assistant manager of Han Yeh Ping Coal and Iron Company and president of Commercial Bank of China.



Men and Events

Carl F. Remer, a member of the faculty of St. John's University, Shanghai, departed for Hankow on Friday, April 8, on a ten days trip.

J. B. Morton, manager of the Manila branch of the Universal Film Manufacturing Company, is in Shanghai visiting. He is staying at the Astor House.

The Shanghai and Haimen Industrial Bank announces its inauguration reception on Thursday, April 21, from 9 o'clock to 5 o'clock at the premises No. Q468 Tientsin Road, Shanghai.

J. J. Connell, formerly with Connell Brothers, Shanghai, arrived in Shanghai last week enroute to Manila, and Singapore on a business trip. He is accompanied by Mrs. Connell and they are staying at the Astor House.

The graduating recital of the Misses Kwoh Me Li, Wong Li Sung, and Yui Soo Tsing, will be given on Friday evening, April 15, at 8:30 o'clock, in the Moore Memorial Chapel, McTyeire School, 21 Hankow Road, Shanghai.

J. W. Carney of the Standard Oil Company, Shanghai, who has been in America on furlough returned to Shanghai on Sunday, April 10, on the *s. s. Golden State*. He was accompanied by Mrs. Carney and children.

According to a report, the death occurred at Yokohama recently of Roderic C. Penfield, formerly of the Trans-Pacific, and late editor of the *World's*

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SHANGHAI

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Salesman, (Tokio). Mr. Penfield made an extensive tour of China, Hongkong, and the Philippines last year.

J. B. Sawyer, of the passport department of the United States Consulate, Shanghai, who has been in Hongkong for the past two months, passed through Shanghai this week enroute to America on the *s. s. West Ivy* for Seattle. Mr. Sawyer will join Mrs. Sawyer in Portland, Oregon.

More than 100 new members of the American Woman's Club were entertained at a reception by the Courtesies Committee of the Club at the home of Mrs. James MacBeth, 170 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday afternoon, April 12. The new officers of the club were also guests of honor.

The appointment of the officers of the Rotary Club of Shanghai were read at the last meeting of the club at the Astor House, Thursday, April 7. Those who will serve are: H. C. Norman of the *China Press*, president, G. J. McCarthy of the Admiral Line, vice-president, Y. C. Tong, of the Shanghai Commercial Savings Bank, treasurer.

The twentieth anniversary of the Ching Chong School, 5 Tongshan Road, Shanghai, will be held on Saturday and Sunday, afternoons, April 16 and 17 from 1 o'clock to 9 o'clock. The statue of the late Yih Ching Chong, the founder of the school, will be unveiled on this occasion, and a program including an exhibition of the work of the students, speeches, reception, athletic meet, cinema, a magic play and Chinese fire works will be given.

The annual general meeting of the Union Club of China will be held on Tuesday afternoon, April 19, at the club, 1 Hankow Road, Shanghai. The report of the committee will be submitted at this meeting, including the report of the directors and statement of accounts for the period ending December 31, 1920. The present directors of the Union Club are: P. W. Massey, chairman: A. Brooke-Smith Chu Pao San, J. B. Powell, W. A. B. Nichols, A. W. Burkhill, F. C. Butcher, and K. McKelvie, secretary.

World's Chinese Students' Federation gave a cordial welcome in honour of a group of Chinese from the Philippine Islands who are taking an inspection trip to all parts of their homeland to study educational conditions. P. C. Shih, W. T. Yen, D. S. Chang and C. Z. Tsai of the group attended the reception; and also T. L. Chen, the representative of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Manila. Among those present to greet them were Yang Tchong, who presided, Dr. T. H. Lee, Chao Ching-ping and many others.

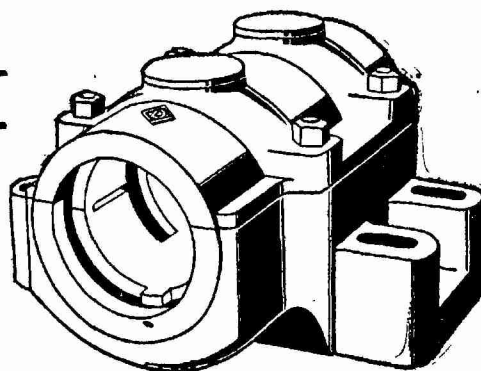
The American Chamber of Commerce and the American Association of China will be hosts at a dinner dance to be given at the Astor House in honor of Major General Leonard Wood and staff, and W. Cameron Forbes, former Governor-General of the Philippines, who are expected to reach Shanghai on Tuesday, April 26, on the *s. s. Wenatchee*, enroute to Manila on a tour of inspection as to the readiness of the Filipinos for self government. A another function in their honor is being planned for the second day of their

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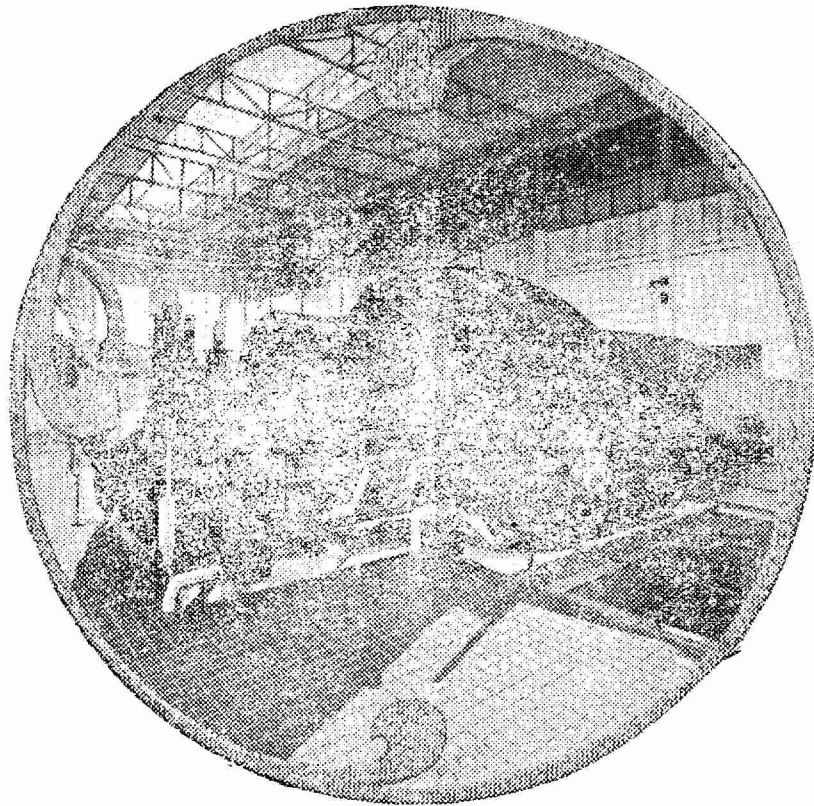
arrival by the Philippine Society of Shanghai, organized recently with this special purpose in view.

A special meeting of ratepayers of Shanghai was held at the Town Hall, on Thursday afternoon, April 14. Important resolutions were brought forward, including the matter of the adoption of a bye-law providing for the registration of printers—modified from the press regulation which failed of approval by the Consular body two years ago, an amendment of Land regulation IX, insofar as it refers to the collection of wharfage dues—the resolution providing for an assessment of three percent of the Customs duty, instead of one-tenth of one percent of value, as at present provided. There are at present, it is estimated, 2,196 registered electors in the Settlement, and the necessary one-third for the special meeting of therefor 732.

A reception and banquet were given in honor of the occasion of the dedication of the new modern building for the Young Men's Christian Association, on Tuesday, April 12, at 20 Museum Road, Shanghai. The service and program were given on the roof garden of the building during the afternoon, and a banquet, at which prominent foreigners and Chinese were present was given at the Far Eastern Hotel, Wing On Company building, in the evening. The building is a six storey re-inforced concrete structure and has all modern conveniences, being equipped with its own telephone system and a chain of clocks run by electricity. The first floor is used by the Chung Mei Trading Corporation and the Wha Foong Cotton Mills' office. Charles R. Crane, American Minister to China, was the principal speaker at the banquet. Dr. C. T. Wang presided.

A large crowd of Shanghai residents took advantage of the reception held on board ship the *s. s. Golden State*, the first of U. S. Shipping Board boats to come across the Pacific on Sunday afternoon, April 10. With the exception of a typhoon which the ship encountered before reaching Yokohama, the trip was not a rough one and an average of sixteen knots was made during the entire trip. The steamer brought more than one hundred passengers for Shanghai, as well as 1,280 tons of cargo and about 300 bars of silver for the local banks. Among those arriving on the *s. s. Golden State* were the following: Mr. K. Pindor, new Polish Consul to Shanghai; Li Jui-tang, Chinese Commissioner to America for the study of the income tax; Col. and Mrs. R. E. Miller, president of the Owl Drug Co.; Prof. Roy Chapman Andrews, who comes with Mrs. Andrews as chief of the expedition sent out by the American Museum of Natural History to explore Tibet and Mongolia in search of "the missing link;" Mrs. Carl L. Seitz and others.





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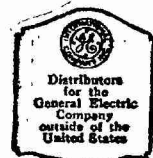
The electric power station, the development of only a few years, is the natural growth of the ever increasing demands for power and light. Larger and still larger units are being made—new apparatus, undreamed of before, is being developed. Power station engineers, as well as those interested in public utilities, should make sure that every purchase of central station equipment is absolutely modern and thoroughly up-to-date. By securing the complete power plant equipment from one concern, better prices can be secured, one guarantee protects the purchaser and every bit of apparatus is co-ordinated to insure proper functioning in its place.

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11-52

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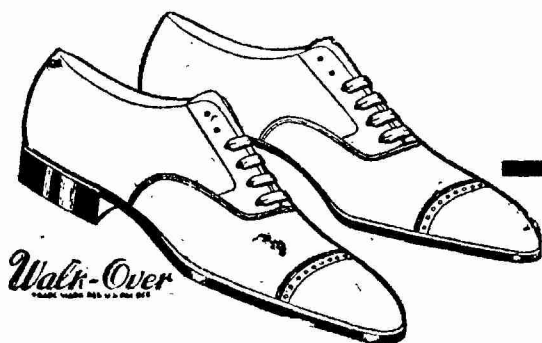
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News from North China

G. A. Bena, chairman of the Italian Chamber of Commerce, is a visitor to the Capital. He is at the Grand Hotel de Peking.

It is announced by the attendant physician that General Ni Ssu-chung is critically ill his condition being beyond all hope of medical help.

H. Schramli, manager of the Grand Hotel des Wagons Lits, returned to Peking last Sunday, and has again taken up the management of the hotel. Mr. Schramli has spent several months' vacation in Canada.

M. Iwai, new manager of the Peking branch of Mitsui and Company, arrived in Peking as successor to Mr. Yoshitomi last Wednesday. Mr. Yoshitomi has left the firm to engage in business on his own account.

The government at Peking has received drafts of the proposed Sino-Polish and Sino-Argentine Commercial Treaties from the Chinese Ministers in London and Paris. No mention was made of extraterritorial rights in the treaties.

V. A. Elin, famous Russian baritone, arrived in Peking on April 4, and is at present staying at the Grand Hotel de Peking, where he gave a recital on April 5 under the auspices of the School of Music, of the Peking Institute of Fine Arts.

The American Legation Guard gave a special drill on the morning of April 4 in the presence of the commandants of all the Legation Guards. The commandant of the French Legation was unable to attend. After the drill a formal inspection of quarters followed.

General Suzuki, Commander of Japanese Troops in North China, proceeded to Paotingfu yesterday to pay his respects to General Tsao Kun, Military Governor of Chihli. He was accompanied by Captain Yagishita, staff officer, Adjutant Morishita, and Mr. Nakajima, official interpreter.

The Metropolitan Police Headquarters have decided to form a women's police and detective corps to remedy the defects of the police force in dealing with cases in which women are involved. The recruiting will commence shortly, and salaries range between \$20 and \$100.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Stevens, American representative of the International Consortium, and J. Ross Tilford, Mr. Stevens' Secretary, have left the Grand Hotel de Peking, and have assumed their quarters at the former residence of Robert Rankin, at 5 Hsiao Yang Yi Ping Hutung.

F. C. Rose, of the Chihli River Commission and F. Hussey-Freke of the Hai Ho Conservancy Board, gave a dinner on Monday evening at the Astor House in Tientsin in honor of His Excellency Hsiung Hsi-ling. Covers were laid for forty guests, and all the prominent Chinese and foreigners were present.

The Ministry of Communications, according to the *Peking Leader*, has received a telegram from the Director of the Manchurian Telegraph Administration, pointing out that, as the Chinese Japanese Military Pact has been cancelled, Japanese military telegraphs, telephones, and the like, which were laid down whilst the pact was in force, should be removed.

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(Established in 1917)

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916

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Paid-Up Capital.....\$1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund.....\$ 124,000.00

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun

Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wei

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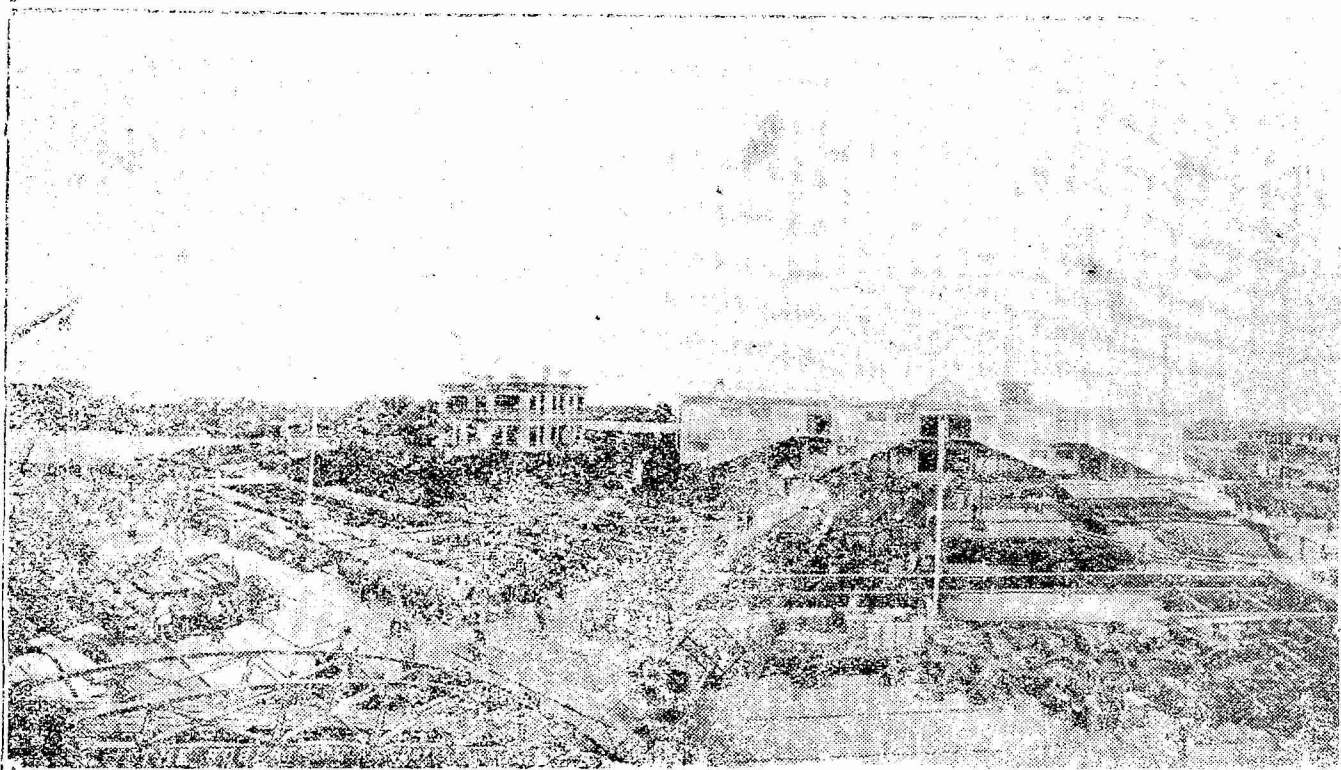
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SHANGHAI DISPENSARY, 24 Foochow Road.

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All the government offices in Peking and Tientsin were closed on April 5, on account of the Ching Ming Festival, or Arbor Day. Wang Nai-ping, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, personally went to the Western Hills to conduct the ceremony of tree planting. College presidents and school teachers led their students in planting trees to encourage reforestation.

New rules for speedy railway car distribution, the object of which is to make the best use of available cars for the benefit of the public, have been promulgated by the Ministry of Communications. They will become effective on the first of May. These rules, when enforced, will obtain from each car the maximum amount of service, requiring quick loading and unloading.

A large number of friends, including representatives of the different Legations and the Chinese government offices, attended the funeral of Commander I. A. S. Hutton, R. N., who died last week. The funeral service was conducted by Rev. W. Scott in the British Legation Chapel, and the body was conveyed to the British cemetery on a gun carriage for burial.

Tsao Jui, Civil Governor of Chihli, has reported to the Peking government the settlement of the disputes between the workmen and the Kailan Mining Administration and the averting of the threatened strike. Governor Tsao in his report mentioned the arrest of three ringleaders and the intention of the mining authorities to increase the wages of the miners in accordance with the existing requirements.

A new police force to prevent smuggling of salt is under consideration. The Salt Administration has issued a circular telegram to the various provincial Salt Commissioners, stating that, owing to the inefficiency of the old system of salt guards, a suggestion has been put forward for the reorganization of the old force. The telegram concludes with a request that the Salt Commissioners send deputies to Peking to consider the question.

Peking citizens have decided to publish a daily newspaper, called *Municipal Voice*, to arouse the interest of the people in the municipal affairs. The decision to publish such a daily was the result of a conference of Peking citizens called under the auspices of Yen Neng-sung to consider the formation or "Citizens" Municipal Improvement Association" to protest against the imposition of new tax called the house-tax, and against poor lighting and water service.

The Faculty Medical Society of the Peking Union Medical College gave a reception on the afternoon of April 6 to Dr. and Mrs. John E. Weeks of New York. Doctor Weeks is president of the American Ophthalmological Society, professor of ophthalmology in the New York University and Bellevue College of Medicine, and attending surgeon at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. Sixty members of the clinical, teaching and administrative staff of the P. U. M. C. and their wives were present at the reception.

Under instruction of the President and the Prime Minister, General Lu Chin, commander of the 9th Division, left for Tientsin on Wednesday to try to persuade General Wang Shih-chen to proceed to

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Correspondent in China—The Chinese-American
Bank of Commerce

Nanking to assume the post of Inspecting Commis-
sioner of Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Anhwei. General Lu
conveyed the message to General Wang that with
the exception of a small portion of the Kiangsu
people, who are opposed to his appointment, the people of
the other two provinces have expressed their readiness
to receive him.

The Cabinet announced that a retrenchment
committee was formed on April 1, and that the Vice-
Ministers of all the Ministries would organize an
executive committee. The first meeting of the Com-
mittee was held on April 6, and regular meetings will
be held on Wednesday and Friday. At the inaugural
meeting the Prime Minister informed those present
that since his assumption of office, military expenditure
had been reduced from \$13,000,000 to \$5,000,000 a
month, and that an equivalent of twenty-four divisions
of troops had been disbanded.

Ex-Prince Tuan, the Boxer ring-leader, escorted
by a party of gendarmes, left Peking on April 5, for
Kansu, from which province he will depart for his
original place of exile in Turkestan where he will join
his father-in-law, Prince Alashan. The defunct
Manchu House at first declined to hand Ex-Prince
Tuan over to the Republican government for re-
deportation, but in consequence of the representations
of the Diplomatic Body, it had to yield. It is,
however, feared that Ex-Prince Tuan will probably
die without reaching his destination as he has been ill
and is aged.

The Second Annual Spring Meeting of the
Association of Chinese and American Engineers
opened at two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon at the
Library of the Chinese Political and Social Science
Association, Nan Ch'ih Tze, Peking. The opening
address was made by president, K. Y. Kwong. Other
addresses included those by Yeh Kung-cho, Minister
of Communications, and Hsiung Hsiling, president of
the Chihli River Commission. The first day of the
meeting was closed by a banquet at the Grand Hotel
de Peking, and the second day of the meeting was held
on Thursday.

Peking, April 9, 1921

News from Central China

A. E. Jones, manager of the Asiatic Petroleum
Company, will be leaving for England at an early date.
His relief G. H. Charleton, along with Mrs. Charleton,
has already arrived. Mr. Jones will be greatly missed
in the community.

The Hunan Students Union of Changsha has re-
quested the drafting committee of the Hunan provincial
constitution now at work in Changsha to include in
the constitution the establishment of a Hunan Univer-
sity to provide higher education for Hunanese.

The civil governor of Hupeh issued an order this
week to magistrates and civil officials of the province
instructing them to take steps to stamp out the practice
of footbinding among Chinese women. Anti-foot-
binding literature will be disseminated all over the pro-
vince.

Theodore Carlsen, manager of the Asia Banking
Corporation in Hankow, has left Hankow on transfer
to the Manila branch. Verne Claire who is to

take his place is unfortunately detained in Shanghai through sickness, but may be expected to arrive in Hankow before long.

The latest statistics of the Hupeh Industrial Bureau show that in the province of Hupeh, there are now 177,504 mow of cultivated farm land and 115,765 mow of uncultivated land for mulberry trees growing, thus making a total of 293,269 mow of mulberry land in this province.

C. C. Knight, Hankow agent for Butterfield and Swire, is leaving for England shortly together with his family. T. J. Fisher, who has appointed to succeed him in Hankow, has already arrived here. Mr. Knight has been a great help in the public business of the British Municipal Council.

Armistice has been brought about between troops of General Liu Tsen-hou and General Hsiung Ke-wu in the vicinity of Chungking by the Chinese Chambers of Commerce of Chengtu and Chungking. At present fighting has suspended, both Liu and Hsiung keeping the same posts they have been holding.

Direct telegraphic communication between Hankow and Shanghai is now suspended, owing to the interruption of the telegraph line on the bank of the Yangtze River below Kiukiang. Telegraphic messages for Shanghai and ports beyond are therefore forwarded via circuitous route and subject to delay.

Paul Rader, a distinguished evangelist from the United States and president of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, is expected to visit Hankow on April 25. Missionary delegates from Central and West China missions are expected to meet Rev. Rader at Wuchang about the time of his arrival.

The library extension fund of Boone University has been given a splendid start by David Z. T. Yui and Welles S. C. Chu, both Boone alumni, who have secured a gift of \$2,000 from the "Mrs. C. C. Nieh Memorial Fund." The gymnasium building of the university is also beginning to appear above the ground.

Tien Wen-lien, ex-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, has been visiting Wuchang and Hankow since last Tuesday, his mission being to confer with the military governor of Hupeh, General Wang Chuan-yuan, on behalf of the President, on some important questions connected with the recent formation of Tuchuns League in the Yangtze valley.

The Hankow Chamber of Commerce has sent a telegram to the Peking government explaining that the Shang-Pei-Shan mines in the Tayeh mining district are the fundamental capital of the Hupeh Provincial Government Bank, adding that if the government interferes with the working of those mines it will have to take upon itself to refund the annual deficit of that bank.

A. Segawa, Japanese Consul-General, and Major-General Okudaira of the Hankow headquarters of the Japanese Garrisons, left Hankow for Changsha last Wednesday, where they expect to interview with General Chao Heng-ti, Commander-in-Chief in Hunan, on some important political questions. Both expect to be back in Hankow after a few days time.

A plague prevention office will soon be established by the Peking-Hankow Railway administration at

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Hankow in view of the possibility that famine refugees from northern provinces might spread the plague over Central China when they come to Hankow from the famine districts. The prevention office will examine refugees arriving from the north, and will quarantine suspected persons.

Reports have been received by Bishop Logan H. Roots of the American Church Mission from missionaries in Yunhsieh, Paokang, Kuchien, Choshan, Laohokow and nearby districts stating that famine disaster in those districts should be given immediate relief. Several thousand people, according to a report from Choshan, are starving, while in other districts the situation is equally pressing.

The general synod of the American Church Mission in China opens in Wuchang on April 17, Sunday, when an opening service will be conducted in the Church of Nativity by Bishop Graves, chairman of the House of Bishops, and Rev. T. A. Scott, Bishop-Designate of Shantung province. Some sixty Chinese delegates and about an equal number of foreigners from many provinces over China.

The commanding officer of the Japanese garrisons in Hankow, the Japanese Consul-General and other prominent members of the Japanese community in Hankow, entertained Japanese returned students in this center this week. Although it is said about three hundred Japanese trained Chinese are in Wuhan, only about forty attended the banquet among whom, however, were many high officials of Wuchang and Hankow.

Nelson E. Bryant, Commissioner of Customs at Yochow, and Mrs. and Miss Bryant, passed Hankow recently homeward bound, having retired from the Chinese Customs House after his long service. Mr. Bryant is one of the oldest of Hankow residents. He came to Hankow forty-five years ago first as interpreter to the American Consulate-General at Hankow, and subsequently he joined the Maritime Customs Service.

A group of prominent local Chinese held a meeting at the Hankow Y. M. C. A. last week to discuss plans of preparations for the Far Eastern Olympic Games to be held in Shanghai. Dr. Z. T. K. Woo, general superintendent of the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works, has been elected chairman of the local committee, while Mr. Lao Yung-hung, compradore of Reiss and Company, has been entrusted with the organization of a trial meet in Wuhan.

In spite of the heavy rain on last Tuesday, the Chinese Arbor Day, the military and civil governors of Wuchang attended the tree planting ceremony at Hung Shan. Two trees were hurriedly planted by the governors under the downpour, after which, General Wang addressed those present on the benefits to be derived from reforestation work in China. In the afternoon the Tuchun and civil governor entertained the foreign consuls of Hankow at their yamen.

General Lan Tien-wei, revolutionary hero of 1911 and commander of Southern forces in western Hupeh, committed suicide while under captivity by Szechuen forces, who were sending him to Tuchun Wang Chuan-yuan for final punishment at Wuchang. Recently General Lan and his troops were routed from western Hupeh districts by General Wang, but the

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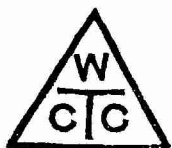
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cause that prompted him to kill himself is said to be the maltreatment he received at the hands of Szechuen militarists.

The Hupeh Government Bank is about to issue 2,000,000 cash notes of 1,000 cash each in addition to the 6,000,000 that have been issued during the year for the purpose of, it is announced, redeeming the old notes issued by the same bank. The Chinese money market in Hankow is now filled with such notes, hence their depreciation in value. The bank is under the control of the Wuchang governors who frequently resorts to issuing notes through this bank to defray military expenditures.

A musical entertainment was given by the Wuhan Music Club at the Hankow Y. M. C. A. on Saturday afternoon in aid of famine refugees now in Hankow. The program consisted of a number of interesting items given by the Wuhan Music Club, foreign brownies and Girls Guides, and Chinese orchestra of Boone University, children of the Wu Pen Kindergarten, including a piano solo by Miss Elsie Wang, Hawaiian melodies by Dr. and Mrs. S. T. Kong, and a vocal solo by K. Y. Woo.

General Wang Chuan-yuan has received several letters from officials in Peking asking the early release of ex-General Wu Kwang-hsin from his prison term in Wuchang. Ex-General Wu, brother-in-law of ex-Marshal Tuan Chi-jui of the Anfu Club, has been confined in a Wuchang prison since his plans for smashing these cities in the interest of the Anfu Club were frustrated by General Wang last summer. General Wang is taking a firm stand against his release, but called on the prisoner in a private capacity.

The market for exports in Hankow continues dull, and beyond a little cotton for Shanghai there is nothing of interest to report in other lines of produce. The export of goatskins during the past few weeks was very brisk, and in the single week ending March 25, 174,397 pieces of Hankow goatskins and Wanhien goatskins from Szechuen province were shipped abroad from Hankow. The demand in the goatskins market outlived the business season, there being many inquiries even when the season was practically over and when it was not possible to obtain fresh stocks from other provinces and districts. In the market for imported piece goods a few sales from stock are reported at current market prices, but on the whole the demand is small and the market dull. However, clearances have improved considerably during the week. Clearances of cotton yarn continue excellent.

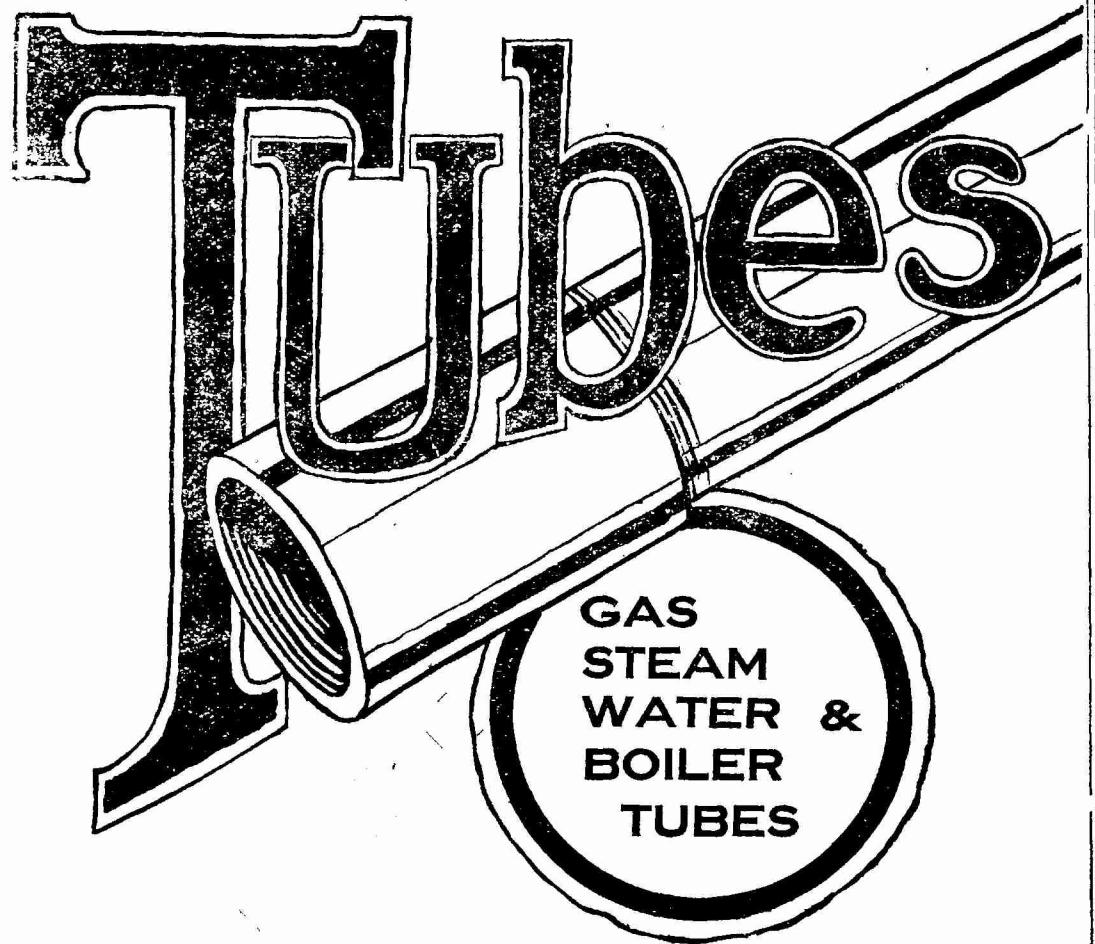
Hankow, April 10, 1921.

News from South China

The China Mail, a Hongkong daily newspaper, celebrated its 76, anniversary by the issue of a souvenir number last week.

The island of Hainan may soon see the first appearance of a newspaper in its midst. Wu Pak is organizing a daily in Hoihao.

H. S. Stetson, manager of the Canton branch of the International Banking Corporation, has left Canton for America, after having been here more than two years.



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The amount Canton raised in aid of the London Hospital Fund was \$4,072.60, same having been remitted to London by H. S. Stetson, the treasurer.

An international race club for Hongkong is being proposed by foreigners and Chinese there. At present the Hongkong Jockey Club does not admit Chinese as members.

General Tang Chi-yao, formerly Tuchun of Yunnan, has returned from Hongkong to Canton and took his seat in the Administrative Council of the Military government, March 31.

The Bank of Canton, Ltd., with head office at Hongkong, is erecting a large building on the Bund, Canton, for the local branch. This bank reports a profit of more than a million dollars last year.

The Amoy University, opening April 6, has sent an invitation to the leading Cantonese officials and citizens to be present. Some \$4,000,000 have been subscribed by overseas Chinese for this institution.

Sir William Brunyate, the new vice-Chancellor of the Hongkong University, arrived at Hongkong from England, March 31, and will formally assume his new duty April 7, when a special congregation will be held.

F. C. Nixon, Postal Commissioner at Canton for the last two years, has left Canton on furlough. He was presented with a silver rose bowl and a silver fruit dish by his staff as a token of their esteem and appreciation of the work he has done.

The eighth athletic meet of Canton will be held April 14-16, when athletes from Hongkong as well as from other cities of this province will participate. The best men in this meet will be selected to represent Canton in the coming Far Eastern Meet at Shanghai next June.

The following members have been elected for the ensuing year by the Hongkong Chamber of commerce on the committee: P. H. Holyoak, chairman, A. O. Lang, vice-chairman, and C. H. P. Hay, J. A. Plummer, G. M. Codwell, G. T. Edkins, A. G. Stephen, P. L. Knight, A. S. Gubbay, and D. G. M. Bernard.

A resolution is being introduced in the National Assembly at Canton calling for the election of a president for the Southwestern government. Some 150 Members of Parliament have signified their willingness to support the resolution, and there is every reason to believe that the election of a president will take place within April and that Dr. Sun Yat-sen will be elected.

John Johnstone, for many years manager of the Jardine, Matheson and Company, retired from active service and left Hongkong March 31, for home in Great Britain. Mr. Johnstone has been a leading figure in the commercial and sporting circles in the Far East. He was a member of the Municipal Council at Shanghai and also of the Legislative Council of Hongkong and is considered the best rider East of the Suez. Mrs. Johnstone left Hongkong at the same time.

The Hongkong office of the Admiral Line has received cable advices that the s. s. *Wenatchee* from Seattle, Wash., will arrive at Hongkong about



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Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

Chinese Government Railways

THE connecting link of the main Shanghai-Tientsin line with the Peking-Hankow line is the Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Railway—often called the Lunghai and Peinlo line—which is 115 miles in length. It was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension at Hsuehchow connects it with the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. \$17,270,595 of which Mex. \$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de Fer et Tramways de Chine. Two hundred and sixty miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

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The Fu Chung Corporation is also prepared to act as Interior Agents in Honan Province for Manufacturers and Importers desiring to introduce their goods into the Interior.

All communications addressed to the General Managers, Chiaocho, Honan, will receive prompt attention.

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The Peking-Hankow route joins the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railways at Fengtai, connecting by so doing with the railways of Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia. Steamer service at Hankow brings it into easy communication with Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

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One of the most impressive sights in China, the Western Tombs may be reached by a branch line which was built exclusively for the use of the former Imperial Sovereigns to visit the tombs of their ancestors. The site of the beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs, which include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors, three Empresses and a number of Princesses, is close to the Liang Ko Chwang Station, 79 miles from Peking. The region is justly appreciated for its charming, Oriental scenery and atmosphere.

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1.2.3.cl.	1.2.3.cl.		1.2.3.cl.	1.2.3.cl.
8.00	21.00	dep. Peking Chienmen.....arr.	21.35	7.55
8.18	21.18	„ Paomachang dep.	21.19	7.39
8.58	21.50	„ Changsintitu „	20.52	7.14
9.47		„ Liuliho „	19.58	
10.40		„ Kaopectien „	19.04	
12.34	0.43	„ Paotingfu „	17.23	4.24
16.30	3.57	„ Chengtingfu „	13.22	1.08
17.36	5.03	„ Shihkiachwang „	12.11	0.02
21.27	8.07	„ Shuntehfu „	8.33	21.15
0.11	11.41	„ Changteh Ho..... „	5.29	17.30
2.48	15.04	„ Sinsiang „	2.52	14.13
6.13	17.58	„ Chengchow „	0.26	11.24
7.24	20.48	„ Hsuechow „	22.15	3.33
9.14	23.04	„ Yencheng „	20.35	6.43
11.11	0.44	„ Chumati „	18.16	4.45
14.09	3.12	„ Sinyangchow „	15.09	2.13
15.26	4.19	„ S'tien (Chikungshan) „	13.46	1.03
18.56		„ Siaokan „	9.55	21.50
20.50	9.15	arr. Hankow Tachimen... „	8.00	20.00

May 1, with prominent passengers on board, including Captain Robert Dollar, of the Robert Dollar Company; Major-General Leonard Wood and staff; ex-Governor Forbes of the Philippines, and several newspaper correspondents.

The Provincial Assembly of Kwangtung has rejected the demand of the members of the Canton Women's Union for equal right to vote with men in the district elections. The way the women have gone about to make demand has not given them credit, and it is believed that their recent action in the Assembly Hall has rather damaged than promoted their cause. The women will be given the right to vote in the coming city election in Canton.

The National Assembly in Canton, popularly known as the old Parliament, has addressed a long message to the American Congress and the state Department at Washington asking for American sympathy in the attempt of the Chinese to have a republican form of government and suggesting that the Americans should instruct their diplomatic representatives in Peking to assist the Southwestern provinces to have the proceeds of the Customs surplus for constructive purposes.

Canton, March 31, 1921.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

- April 7. Presidential Mandate condemns dissemination of monarchical rumors.
- April 9. Sun Yat-sen elected President of the South China Republic.—Kiangsu dispatch says strong Anfu League being attempted in North-west.
- April 12. South China asks recognition for envoys being sent to foreign countries.
- April 13. Don Louis Pastor More, Spanish Minister at Peking and Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, dies.

SIBERIA

- April 11. Vladivostok dispatch says Chita government is bankrupt and dissatisfied.

JAPAN

- April 11. Japanese miners start "go slow" strike at large copper mines.—Minister of the Navy says Japan will await decision of other countries before reducing armament.

GENERAL

- April 7. British transport workers vote to join miners in strike.—President Harding says there is no practical way for the United States to consider the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles.—British Bishops petition Lloyd George for a change in the Irish policy.
- April 8. Great Britain rejects American request for participation in Mesopotamia oil fields.—British miners accept plea of Lloyd George for new conference.—Anglo-Russian Trade Pact to be tested soon in London timber case.

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April 9. Transport workers and railway men vote to join British miners in strike.—President Harding announces he will disclose peace program at opening Congress.—Washington dispatch says United States is planning trade drive in the Far East.

April 10. Triple strike of British workers called for April 12; with government assembling reserves.—Scandinavian countries plan trade pact with Russia.

April 11. United States to restrict immigration after May 1.—Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, declares himself in favor of Federal Incorporation Bill.

April 12. British strike order may be called off pending conference with government.—General Pershing warns American people against foreign influences working to disrupt relations with Allied powers.—Ex-Kaiserin reported to have died. London dispatch says strike is near end.—Paris dispatch states Germany is preparing new proposals in regard to reparation.—400,000 ex-soldiers said to be unemployed in United States.



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Government Railway Extensions—Several plans for bettering the service of the Chinese Government Railways are now under consideration, despite the fact that the government itself is experiencing acute financial difficulties. Four of the principal routes, which seem to be the most likely to develop within the next few years, are: Chinchow-Chaoyang line, from the Chinchow station of the Peking-Mukden Railway as a branch route to Chaoyang, a distance of eighty miles, the project being a part of a plan for the development of Mongolian resources and the construction of the Hulutao port; Chuchow-Canton line, the survey work being carried on at present and contracts considered for the building of the roadbed, being the southern section of the Peking-Hankow Railway, project to be financed by loans from foreign syndicates, approximating \$15,063,000, and to be completed in four years; Mokansan line, from Hangchow to connect with resort of Mokansan, a distance of 280 miles; Changchow branch line of Shanghai-Nanking Railway, from Changchow to shores of Grand Canal, a distance of slightly more than one mile.

Cotton Weaving Machinery—The Chin Shen Iron Works is now producing more than ten kinds of machinery in large quantities, specializing in small weaving looms for cloth, towels and yarn. The capitalization of the company has recently been increased.

New Oil Mill at Chinkiang—A company for the operation of an oil pressing mill at Chingkiang has

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Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, April 13th, 1921

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The London price of silver at 36½d. shows a rise of 3½d. since our last circular, two pence of which was recorded yesterday on purchases by China. Our rate for T/T on London at 32½d. is 1½d. higher than last week. A strong market has prevailed supported by speculative sales of Gold T/T by our local Gold Dollars who have again increased their heavy oversold position in Gold. General exchange business in connection with Imports and Export has been small. Exports appear very dull and we understand that prospects of improvement are not good. Under these circumstances we may take it that China's purchases of silver are on speculative account, as our stocks here are ample to deal with the small business passing. Premiums of from 1½d. to 3d. have been offering throughout the week against the speculators cover, but to-day our market did not respond to the rise of 2d. in silver and we close on the easy side with open market rates at 3¼ for T/T on London and 66 for T/T on America.

Our stocks of Silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 41,430,000 an increase of Tls 70,000

Chinese and Mexican Dollars... \$ 36,740,000 a decrease of \$ 240,000

Estimated value in Taels Tls. 67,880,000, as against roughly Tls. 57,630,000 held this time last year.

	Average rates for Mar.	Thurs. April 7	Friday April 8	Sat. April 9	Mon. April 11	Tuesday April 12	Wed. April 13
Bk's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing
T/T London	3/0.042	3/1	3/1	3/1	3/1	3/2	3/
D/Dfts. „	—	3/1½	3/1½	3/1½	3/1½	3/2½	3/2½
4m/s „	—	3/1½	3/1½	3/1½	3/1½	3/2½	3/2
T/T India	233.094	235	235	235	235	241½	244½
T/T France	832.292	855	855	855	855	880	885
T/T N. Y.	58.740	60½	60½	60	60½	62½	63
T/T H'kong	75.365	75	75	75	75	75½	75½
T/T Japan	81.948	79½	79½	79½	80	77½	76½
T/T Batavia	175.021	184	184	183½	183½	187	188½
T/T Straits	77.000	75½	75½	75½	75½	73½	72¾
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. } Cred. D/A	3/3.042	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/5	3/5½
6m/s „ „	—	3/4½	3/4½	3/4½	3/4½	3/5½	3/6
4m/s „ D/P	3/4.292	3/5½	3/5½	3/5½	3/5½	3/6½	3/6¾
4m/s „ „							
4m/s B/F. } C. D/A, D/P	932.292	955	955	955	955	980	985
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	65.740	67½	67½	67	67½	69½	70
4m/s „ Docs	—	68½	68½	67½	68	70	70¾

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.

Bullion.

*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	33½	33½	33½	33½	34½	36½
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch) Pence.	G. \$ 57½	G. \$ 58½	G. \$ 57½	G. \$ 58½	G. \$ 59½	G. \$ 62½
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C. 999 touch)	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per \$100	367.20	359.00	361.00	351.00	352.00	350.00
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.	72.35	72.35	72.35	72.35	72.3375	72.3625
Bank of England rate of discount	1½%	1½%	1½%	2%	2%	2%
Bank of France rate of discount						
London open Market rate of Discount						

3 m/s.	6 1/8%
4 m/s.	6 1/4%
6 m/s.	6 3/8%

London on Paris	T/T 54.99
London on Germany	T/T —
New York on London	T/T 392 3/8
Bombay on London	T/T 1/3 3/4
Hongkong on „	T/T 2/6
Yokohama „ „	T/T 2/5 1/2

recently been organized with a capitalization of \$100,000. The mill will be located at the East Lily Pond and will be equipped with modern machinery. The plant is expected to be in operation within a few months.

Forestry in Shantung—Great progress is being made by the authorities in Shantung province in the reforestation of the bare wastes of the country. Millions of young plants are being reared and distributed by the Forestry Bureau in Tsinan. The wild mulberry tree is being extensively cultivated by the native in the Kiachow district for the rearing of silkworms. Last year 320,000 catties of seedlings were distributed from the Agricultural College and this year capital is being asked to obtain 25,000 young mulberry trees for distribution. Along the two roads that have been constructed by the famine labor, the Chefoo-Weihsien and Tehchow-Lingching highways, more than 30,000 young trees are being planted. The Tsinan Bureau has a planting area of 500 square li, on which last year more than one million seedlings were raised. The bureau now has for disposal 2,000 catties of oak sprouts, 200,000 small pine tress and more than 2,000 other varieties of seedlings.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—We have had another dull week in the cotton market, with business limited chiefly to the operations of a few local professionals, and the market presenting for the greater part an uncertain appearance, with alternative spells of weakness and strength. There appeared to be support whenever the tone betrayed weakness, whereas any improvement seemed to bring out considerable cotton, so that the range of fluctuations was kept within narrow limits.

Meanwhile, regarding the general outlook, the legitimate surroundings of the situation continue to point to the probability of lower prices. Spinners continue to show apathy in spite of the inherent strength of the yarn market being well supplied with stocks and forward contracts for the raw material at very cheap prices, which is only tending to increase their conservatism and induce a policy of procrastination to be followed as long as the state of the world's cotton markets has a disquieting aspect. Whether normal conditions will be allowed to assert themselves in the near future, is difficult to say. We, however, still believe in lower prices in the long run.

Yarn.—We have again had a very strong yarn market, business having been practically general with an extreme advance in prices during the week of four to five taels. The firm undertone which was in evidence reflected the confidence of the trade in the intention of the "long" interest to take up all April/May contracts that may be tendered. The March liquidation is now out of the way, and its completion without having caused the slightest depression must be taken as an indication of the inherent strength in the commodity. We believe purchases at the present level will ultimately prove profitable.

Liverpool, April 4, 1921.

Liverpool Market :—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis.....	17.00	Pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal	4.85	"
Good Middling American, Spot.....	6.87	"
" " " May	7.37	"
" " " July	7.56	"

Market :—*Steady.*

New York, April 7, 1921.

New York Market :—

May	11.78	Cents
July.....	12.33	"
October	12.90	"
Spot.....	12.00	"

Market :—*Steady.*

Bombay, April 7, 1921.

Bombay Market :—

Broach, F. G. April/May...Rps.	241	per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, May ...	198	" "
Fine Oomra, May.....	218	" "

Market :—*Easier.*

Shanghai Market :—

Tungchow Spot ex. Wharf.....	Tls.	22.00
Shanghai	"	21.50
" M-ginned, ...	"	21.75
Taichong	"	21.75

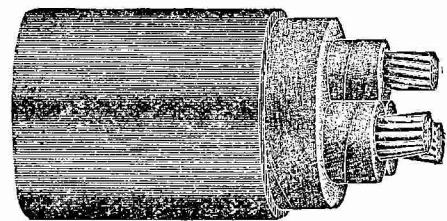
Tone of the Market :—*Steady.*

Weekly Silk Market Report

By Villa Brothers

Yokohama : The Japan raw silk market is again reported active and holders are confident. Some of the Japanese holders continue very optimistic while others maintain that the artificial regulation of prices must end disastrously. The maintenance of present prices is largely assisted by the lack of suitable parcels in the sizes required. Nevertheless the undesirable parcels will have to be carried in the stock of next Season.

Shanghai : China Steam Filatures remain practically unchanged with the exception of small purchases of remnant lots of lower grades. Prices are irregular



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and show again the speculative tendencies on the part of some buyers.

Tsatlees : The remnant lots of Market Chops have been bought which practically clears the market of all sorts desirable for American consumption.

Tussahs : A moderate demand continues from Japan at an advance of Tls. 20.—per picul. Spot deliveries are in good demand, but very scarce.

China Steam Filatures, Grand Extra Chops... Tls. 1250

" " " Extra Chops..... " 1150

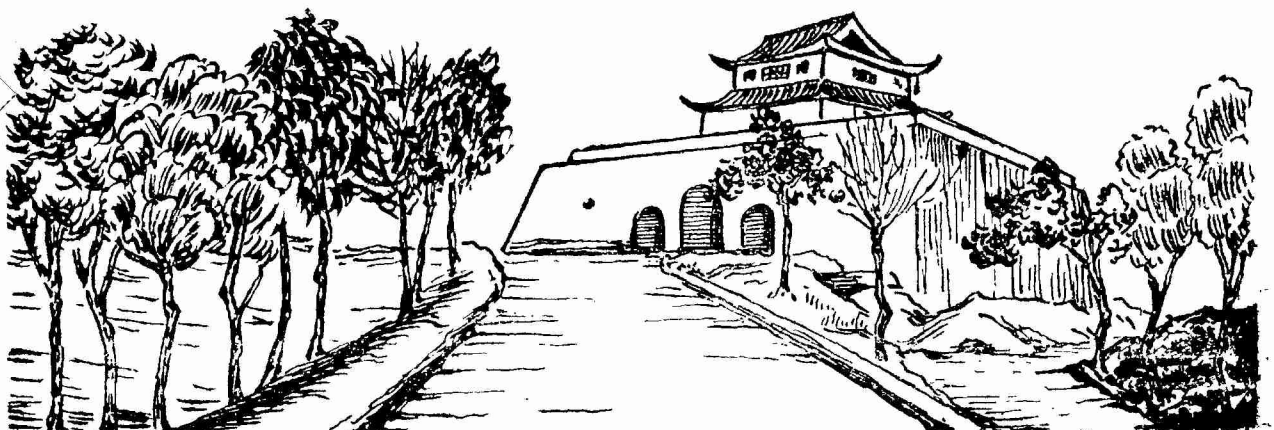
" " " Medium Chops " 1050

Tsatlee Improved Reel Best Chops No. stock.

" " " Market Chops... " "

Tussah Best Chops.....Tls. 530

" Market Chops....." 510



(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Wednesday, March 23, to March 29, 1921)

S. S. Grealcady, from U. S. A., March 1.			Table Covers.....			Cameras.....		
Cotton Goods, Unclassed.....	Yds.	1,540	Lemons, Fresh.....	"	137,700	Cigarettes.....	Pcs.	568
Iron Bars.....	Pls.	1,101	Quilts.....	"	176		Mille	141,500
" Bolts and Nuts.....	"	24	Felt Sheathing.....	"	156	S. S. West Keats, from U. S. A., March 7.		
" Nails, Wire.....	"	7	Trunks.....	"	159	Ammonia, Anhydrous.....	Pls.	114
Iron Galvanized:			Cotton Duck.....	Yds.	8,000	Cheese.....	"	17
Bolts and Nuts.....	"	21	Towels.....	Pls.	3	Iron Nails.....	"	30
Indigo Paste, Artificial.....	"	301	Aluminium Sheets.....	"	1	Putty.....	"	92
Milk, Condensed.....	"	1,260	Brass Pipe Fittings.....	"	1	Paste.....	"	26
" Evaporated.....	"	208	Copper Plates.....	"	11	Bedsteads.....	Pcs.	145
Leadfoil and tinfoil.....	"	1,194	Iron Nails, other kinds.....	"	1	Blocks.....	"	4,880
Paper, Cardboard.....	"	8,621	" Pipe Fittings.....	"	6	Motor-cars.....	"	24
" Printing.....	"	553	Iron Galvanized:			Machinery.....	Hk. Tls.	98,575
" Writing.....	"	47	Nails.....	"	23	S. S. Korea Maru, March 18.		
" Unclassed.....	"	3,007	Pipe Fittings.....	"	176	To Honolulu.....		
Soda Ash.....	"	330	Lead, in Pigs.....	"	31	Eggs, Fresh.....	Pcs.	180,000
" Caustic.....	"	168	Zinc Plates.....	"	17	To San Francisco.....		
Wax, Paraffin.....	"	419	Spring Steel.....	"	8	Silk Pongees, Shantung.....	Pls.	68,76
Bells.....	Pcs.	900	Almonds.....	"	2	Tea, Black, Hankow.....	"	112
Motor-cars.....	"	3	Butter.....	"	2	" Kiukiang.....	"	98
Skins, Chamois.....	"	300	Canned Asparagus.....	"	109	Antimony Regulus.....	"	420
Gloves.....	Doz.	21	" Fruits.....	"	559	Iron, Pig.....	"	840
Hosiery.....	"	124	Cheese.....	"	32	Treasure, Gold Bars.....	Hk. Tls.	73,073
Cigarettes.....	Mille	150,600	Cocoa.....	"	1	Foreign Goods.....		
Dyes.....	Pkgs. 10..	Hk. Tls. 7,930	Fruits, Dried.....	"	31	Paper, Tissue.....	Pls.	53
S. S. Fushimi Maru, March 14.			Flour, Patent.....	"	15	To New York.....		
To Chicago.....			Ink, Printing.....	"	266	Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:			Leather Calif.....	"	1	White, other Ports Bls. 55..	Pls.	53,24
White, other Ports.. Bls. 20	Pls.	20,34	" Kid.....	"	2	Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
To New York.....			" Sole.....	"	67	White, Shanghai Bls. 628..	"	626,22
Silk, Raw, not Re-reeled and			Packing, India-rubber.....	"	19	" other Ports Bls. 22..	"	21,93
not Steam Filature:			Sugar, White, Cube.....	"	9	Silk Waste:		
Yellow, Hankow.....	"	16,60	Tobacco, Leaf.....	"	2,194	Shanghai.....	"	60
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:			Chocolate.....	Lb.	648	Silk Pongees, Honan.....	"	75,48
White, other Ports.. Bls. 140	"	141,69	Wood and Cotton Blankets.....	"	180	" Shantung.....	"	148,33
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:			Canned Fish.....	Doz.	40	Skins, Weasel.....	Pcs.	5,000
White, Shanghai... Bls. 633	"	678,80	" Fruits.....	"	198	Musk.....	Tacs	338
" other Ports... Bls. 80	"	80,01	" Vegetables.....	"	924	To Chicago.....		
Silk Pongees, Honan.....	"	24,20	Catsup.....	"	644	Tea, Green:		
" Shantung.....	"	180,23	Hats.....	"	24	Gunpowder, Ningpo.....	Pls.	183
Carpets.....	Pcs.	38	Hosiery.....	"	194	" other Ports....	"	29
To Seattle.....			Jams.....	"	120	Young Hyson, other Ports..	"	63
Antimony Regulus.....	Pls.	420	Underwear.....	"	50	To Jersey City.....		
Egg Whole, Dried.....	"	27	Oil, Unclassed.....	Galls.	314	Silk Piece Goods.....	Pls.	2,98
" Fresh.....	Pcs.	40,000	" Lubricating.....	"	100,962	" Pongees, Shantung.....	"	98
To Wilmington.....			Paints, Unclassed.....	"	700	To Johnstown.....		
Silk Pongees, Shantung.....	Pls.	1,37	Treasure, Silver Bars.....	Hk. Tls.	1,337,626	Skins, Doe.....	Pcs.	40,123

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No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai

New Books and Publications

The Government of France

Government and Politics of France, by Edward McChesney Sait, Ph. D. World Book Company, Yonkers-on-Hudson, New York. 1920.

STUDENTS of French government, politics and policies—and there must be many such students in China—will welcome the publication of Professor Sait's new work. It is not a difficult matter to find numerous studies of American and English government most of them showing a considerable degree of familiarity with the subject, and accuracy in description. Unfortunately this does not hold in the case of the countries of Continental Europe. To be sure the revolutionary movements of the past few years render it difficult to keep informed on the governments of the present day, but this is not the main reason for our lack of information. There are surprisingly few books in the English language on the subject of government in non-English speaking countries. President Lowell's studies of the governments of Continental Europe are not up-to-date. Professor Ogg's texts are valuable but elementary.

Dr. Sait is excellently fitted for his task. He is a mature student of government who has specialized on France. For several years he was professor of government in Columbia University in New York City; at present he is the head of the department of political science of the University of California. His present work is one of a series of government handbooks edited by President Barrows and Professor Reed of the University of California.

The author has gone directly to the sources in his preparation of the study. Esmein, Duguit, Pierre, Noell, Barthelemy, Jeze, Jacques, Petitjean, and other leading authorities and writers of France are often referred to in the notes. Due credit to authorities is unflinching given, but Dr. Sait does not hesitate to criticize when advisable. The explanations are clear and concise.

The author's introduction on the functioning of the Parliamentary System in war time is of interest. The effects of war upon French democratic institutions is taken up under three heads: "(1) The subsidence of party antagonisms; (2) the invasion of the legislative field by the cabinet; and (3) the invasion of the executive field by Parliament." Then follow chapters on the Constitution of 1875; the President of the Republic; the Ministers: their political; and administrative role; the Senate; the Chamber of Deputies: Its composition, and procedure; Local government; Political Development; Parties; Administrative, and Ordinary Courts.

Of especial value are the chapters on political development, and the party system. The development of the party system is without doubt the most important change in the government of France during the past twenty years. The annual delegate conventions and the hierarchical system of committees, as well as the party divisions and platforms are carefully discussed. The tendency toward a bi-party system, which is the only way in which Parliamentary government can work

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with ease and effectiveness, is touched upon. The instructor in government will receive with gratitude the account of electoral activities: the system of registration, nominations, campaigning, as well as the description of the *Scrutin de liste* and *Scrutin d'Arrondissement*.

H. F. McNair.

Department of Government

St. John's University, April 2, 1921.



Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MACNAIR, M. A.,

Professor of History, St. John's University

and

C. F. REMER, M. A.,

Professor of Economics, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Relations

Topic 1: Chinese-Russian Relations

References: Pp. 285-6, 289-90.

Questions: 1. What is the present status of China's relations with the Far Eastern Republic? 2. What is Japan's attitude on this affair? 3. What seems to be for the best interest of China in dealing with the F. E. Republic? 4. What is the topic on which Mr. Pasvolsky writes? 5. Who is Zinoviev? 6. What is said to be the Bolshevik ambition for China? 7. What is mentioned as being the main point in the Pasvolsky article?

Topic 2: The Question of Drugs

References: Pp. 287-8, 304, 306, 308, 310.

Questions: 1. What remark has been made regarding the use of opium in Chinese territory under Japanese control? 2. Who made this remark? 3. What is Baron Sakatani's attitude on this question? 4. What commercial body in the U. S. has recommended Anti-Narcotic legislation? 5. What reasons are assigned for this? 6. How is the question of extra-territoriality a factor? 7. What definite steps are advised in the resolution?

Topic 3: The New American Secretary of State and his problems

References: Pp. 286-87, 298.

Questions: 1. Who is the new Secretary of State? 2. How has his

previous training fitted him for the position? 3. Why are the foreign policies of the United States of more than ordinary importance? 4. Name six important problems to be solved by Secretary Hughes, department. 5. Which of these deal especially with the Orient?

2 Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: Education, and the Ministry of Communications.

References: Pp. 288-9, 300, 302.

Questions: 1. Why should the Ministry of Communications pay the teachers? 2. In most countries who pays the teachers? 3. Why is it so difficult to get money for education in China? 4. Would you expect to find more money used for education of the masses under an Imperial form of government than under a Republican form? 5. Apply this to China. 6. What plans has the Ministry of Education for finding funds? 7. What does the Ministry of Communications explain about financial condition?

Topic 2. National Aspects of Forestry

References: Pp. 294-97.

Questions: 1. What is Arbor Day and what is its importance? When is it? 2. Write an essay on this sentence: "Modern civilization is built upon wood as one of the three or four absolutely indispensable commodities" (p 295, column 1) 3. Name the many uses and needs for wood in China. 4. What are your conclusions?

Topic 3. Propositions Regarding a Shanghai Court

References: Pp. 290-92.

Questions: 1. What and where is the Mixed Court? 2. What is its jurisdiction? 3. When and how did it come under foreign control? 4. What do the Chinese judicial authorities now consider? 5. According to the schemes unofficially suggested here what part will Westerners play in the new court? 6. What important matter is at the base of the arguments here cited?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. Present Commercial Trends in China

References: Pp. 292-3.

Questions: 1. Business is a "matter of readjustment." Explain what is meant. 2. What is the condition of the import business? 3. What exports from China are showing signs of revival? 4. Is the political situation in China favorable or unfavorable to a revival of business? 5. When does the writer expect to see better business conditions throughout the world?

Topic 2. A Letter to American Business Men

References: Pp. 293-4.

Questions: 1. Read this letter and put the main idea into one sentence. 2. Does this idea seem reasonable to you? 3. Do you think that the working out of this idea would be advantageous to both sides?

Topic 3. China's Progress in Industry

References: Pp. 326-30

Questions: 1. What are the laws in China governing patents for new inventions? 2. Find the laws governing patents in America or England and compare them with the Chinese laws. 3. How does the Kiukiang-Nanchang Railway differ from other Chinese railways? 4. What plan for dealing with it is now proposed. 5. Does this case seem to you a good argument for a debate on government ownership or private enterprise? 6. Why has the Flour Mill Association of China thanked Dr. Wellington Koo? 7. What railway has the Ministry of Communications been asked to build? 8. Name the important points that should be considered when a new railway is asked for.

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

UNITED STATES V. FURBUSH

(Concluded from last week)

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.

ACTING CLERK
MARSHAL,
DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, **Neville Craig.**

OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN :

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON :

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the Clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

April 11, 1921, Cause No.	In re estate of Elmer M. Buesch, deceased (from Consular Court District of Tsinan); on final report and petition for leave to distribute.
" 11, " " "	In re application of James Ross for admission to the bar; on report of Examining Committee and motion for admission.
" 11, " " " 1332,	Esra v. Glemby; on demurrer to petition; argued and submitted.

Another expression of the same strange misconception is disclosed in the attorney's assertion (p. 4) that "the Biddle Case extended the laws of the District of Columbia to China." Of course the "Biddle Case" extended nothing. Laws are not extended by judicial decision. Such extension is as much a legislative process as the original enactment and can be effected only by a legislative body—in this instance, Congress. All that the Court of Appeals did in "the Biddle Case" was to recognize and apply the legislative extension effected nearly sixty years before. It, indeed, impliedly treated certain acts of Congress, tho passed for the District of Columbia and Alaska,¹⁴ as "laws of the United States"; but that was merely the natural interpretation of the phraseology used in the extending act. Biddle himself was tried without a jury as was another who appealed from this Court and the latter case¹⁵ was returned here for a new trial but with no directions for a jury which would naturally have been given if the attorney's contention were sound. The decision in the Biddle case contains no hint that the constitution is in force here, and naturally; for that would have been in defiance of the superior tribunal, the Supreme Court.

III

There are, of course, certain "laws"¹⁶ of the United States which provide for jury trials; but they have never been extended to China. In their place Congress enacted other laws governing procedure in extraterritorial countries and the jury feature was invariably omitted. "Any consul when sitting alone"¹⁷ was given criminal jurisdiction of ordinary cases tho provision was also made for "associates"¹⁸ and upon the Minister jurisdiction of capital offenses was conferred.¹⁹ This was the legislation which the famous "Ross case" construed and upheld,²⁰ and it was this jurisdiction "exercised by United States Consuls and Ministers"²¹ which was transferred to this court upon its organization.

The rules governing trials, however, are a branch of procedure and the organic act of this court further provided

"That the procedure of said court shall be in accordance, so far as practicable, with the existing procedure prescribed for Consular courts in China in accordance with the Revised Statutes of the United States."²²

In other words the very provisions construed, in the Ross Case were, by this section, continued in force as to this court and it is idle to argue that the Ross

14. Biddle v. U. S. 156 Fed. 759.

15. Price v. U. S., 1 Extraterritorial Cases, 129.

16. Federal Judicial Cods, secs. 275 et seq.

17. U. S. Rev. Stats. sec. 4089, 4105.

18. Id. sec. 4106.

19. Id. sec. 4090.

20. In re Ross, 140 U. S. 35 L. ed. 581, 1 Extraterritorial Cases, 40.

21. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906, 34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934, sec. 1.

22. Id. sec. 5.

April 11, 1921, Cause No. 1252, Glover v. Robert Dollar Co.; on demurrer to petition; passed to April 18 at 3 P. M.

" 11, " " " 1325, Allway v. Robert Dollar Co.; on motion to require copy of contract to be attached to petition.

" 11, " " " 1317, Joseph Brothers v. Philippine National Bank; on motion for default; passed until April 18 at 3 P. M.

" 12, " " " 1097, Chang Yang Kong v. Philippine National Bank; on motion for dismissal.

(Before the Commissioner)

April 7, 1921, Cause No. 1336, U. S. v. Barnhill; plea of guilty.

" 13, " " " 1340, U. S. v. Padon; testimony taken of Insp. Kin-nipie and defendant.

Judgments and Orders :

April 11, 1921, Cause No. , In re estate of Elmer M. Buesch, deceased (from Consular Court District of Tsinan); order barring claims and authorizing distribution.

" 11, " " " , In re application of James Ross for admission to the bar; oath administration and application admitted.

" 11, " " " 1325, Allway v. Robert Dollar Co.; plaintiff given until April 13 to attach to petition copy of contract.

" 12, " " " 1339, Thos. W. Simmons & Co.; Inc. v. Gilmore; order for service of publication.

" 13, " " " 1097, Chang Yang Kong v. Philippine National Bank; order of dismissal.

" 14, " " " 1332, Ezra v. Glemby; order sustaining demurrer

(By the Commissioner)

April 7, 1921, Cause No. 1336, U. S. v. Barnhill; fine of \$25.00 and costs.

" 13, " " " 1340, U. S. v. Padon; dismissal.

Assignments for Hearing

April 18, 1921, 3:30 P. M. Cause No. 1252, Glover v. Robert Dollar Co.; on demurrer to petition.

" 18, " " " " 1317, Joseph Bros. v. Philippine National Bank; on motion for default.

case is not in point because the court had not then been established. Moreover, the legislation above referred to gave the Minister power,²³ which he exercised, to frame additional regulations²⁴ governing procedure, and these, which exclude the jury, are likewise continued in force by the organic act. As was said by our predecessor, Judge Thayer:

"The statute does not state that only such regulations shall be binding as the Court may find to have been made in harmony with the Revised Statutes of the United States. It could have done so very easily by the use of appropriate words. * * All the existing Regulations had been laid before Congress, as required by law many years before this statute was passed, and it must be presumed, under well established doctrine, that Congress had full knowledge thereof. In fact it appears to the court that the provision referred to cannot be considered as anything less than an affirmative recognition and confirmation of such of these regulations, at least, as relate to procedure."²⁵

IV

The foregoing we consider sufficient as regards the claims advanced in the brief. But since the subject has been opened it may be well to point out that even if Congress had not provided special procedural legislation for China the provisions regarding juries would not be in force here under the extending act. For that act does not extend the "laws of the United States" indiscriminately but only "so far as is necessary to execute such treaties (with China) and so far as they are suitable to carry the same into effect".²⁶ Will it be seriously claimed that jury trials are "necessary to execute such treaties"? The latter have been in force since 1844; under them the American authorities have dealt with crimes of almost every description; but we have yet to hear of a single complaint from the Chinese government or from any other responsible source that justice has been inadequately administered *because of the absence of a jury*.

The attorney who presents the brief has appeared in numerous criminal cases in this court, both as prosecutor or defender and in none of them has he ever suggested that a jury was "necessary." On the contrary so late as the middle of September, 1918, little more than two years before the brief was written, he joined with other members of the American bar in China in a memorial which contained the following:

"The jury is a survival. It has come down to us from a remote age when what we now call "law" was mere local custom of which every man knew as much as any other, just as in the Chinese interior village of today. But the rise of specialism has rendered the jury obsolete. Modern law has become such a vast and complicated subject that only a specialist therein, prepared by years of unremitting study, can apply it properly. To even the most intelligent laymen who are called as jurors the whole subject is bewildering. And the system is so designed that the most intelligent laymen rarely can be jurors. For only those can qualify who have never formed or expressed an opinion re the subject-matter of the controversy, and that usually excludes all who read the newspapers."

On the other question as to whether the Federal jury system is "suitable to carry into effect" our treaties with China (and even a legislative extension of the constitution itself carries only "those fundamental provisions * * * which were by their own force applicable"²⁷) the same memorial draws attention to the

23. Id. sec. 4086.

24. See Hinckley, American Consular Jurisdiction in the Orient, pp. 226 ff.

25. U. S. v. Engelbracht, 1 Extraterritorial Cases, 173.

26. U. S. Rev. State., sec. 4086.

27. White J., (now C. J.) in Hawaii v. Mankichi, 190 U. S. 197, 47 L. ed. 1016.

Miscellaneous Filings:

April 7, 1921, Cause No. 1199,	Burton vs. Burton;	motion.
" 7, " " " 1252,	Glover vs. Robert Dollar Co.;	notice.
" 7, " " " 1337,	In re James Ross' application for admission to Bar;	petition.
" 8, " " " 1332,	Ezra vs. Glemby;	demurrer; notice.
" 8, " " " 1338,	In re adoption of Ceaylia Gerszenowich (a minor);	petition.
" 9, " " " 1337,	In re application of James Ross for admission to Bar;	report; motion.
" 9, " " " 810,	In re Estate of Archie D. Rice;	affidavit.
" 9, " " " 1317,	Joseph Brothers vs. Philippine National Bank;	affidavit; notice.
" 11, " " " "	Articles of Incorporation of the American Manufacturing Corporation of China, Inc.	
" 11, " " " 1325,	Allway vs. Robert Dollar Co.;	notice.
" 12, " " " 1301,	In re Estate of Albert E. Childs;	petition.
" 12, " " " 1339,	Thos. W. Simmons & Co. vs. Roy W. Gilmore;	petition; affidavit.
" 12, " " " 1281,	In re Insanity of Elizabeth B. Blair; return of commitment.	
" 12, " " " 1341,	In re Neville Craig's Will;	petition.
" 13, " " " 1343,	Leo Konigsberger vs. Alfred Hauert;	petition.
" 13, " " " 1342,	U. S. vs. B. Sahle;	complaint; warrant.
" 13, " " " 1325,	Allway vs. Robert Dollar Co.;	motion.
" 13, " " " 1344,	E. M. Cook vs. Fowler, Boyd, Leighton & Dubois Inc.;	petition; summons issued.
" 14, " " " 1341,	In re Neville Craig's Will;	deposition.

sparse American population in China, the difficulty even in Shanghai (and the impracticability elsewhere) of obtaining the requisite number of jurors whom the law requires to be drawn from a list of "not less than three hundred persons possessing the qualifications prescribed"²⁸ and the increased expense and delays incident to jury trials.

Having subscribed so recently to these views it would be natural to expect that the attorney would have hesitated before spreading broadcast the charge that for three quarters of a century the courts of his country, functioning in a foreign land, have been conducted on an irregular and unconstitutional basis and that the sentence in this case, rendered after a long trial, which the attorney publicly concedes to have been a fair one, is "void and invalid" for want of such a feature.

V

The jury question is the only one mentioned in the brief supporting the motion and when, at the hearing thereon in defendant's presence, his counsel was given the opportunity to support the further averment of "numerous errors of law occurring at the trial", he specified only two minor rulings on the admissibility of evidence. One of the Chinese boys was asked on cross-examination (pp. 110,111) by defendant's counsel whether he saw the scar over the prisoner's eye. Objection was made and sustained on the ground that this was not proper cross-examination. But counsel was permitted to ask

"Q Did you look at the prisoner's face in the cloakroom just before the shooting?

A I didn't look at him on the face."

Surely this cured any possible error in the first ruling. For since the witness did not look at the prisoner's face he could not have seen the scar. Moreover the rule is that in order to avail himself of the exclusion of evidence the party must make a formal offer²⁹ of it which was not done here. In any event the existence of the scar was amply shown by other witnesses and is expressly included in the court's findings.³⁰

The other ruling complained of was the admission of certain answers (pp. 225,226) on the cross-examination of a witness called by the defense who had previously testified for the prosecution. He was asked by defendant's counsel who was with him in the dance hall on the night of the shooting, and the District Attorney in cross examining followed up the inquiry with questions regarding the accused who was, of course, one of those with the witness in the dance hall. No objection was made to any of these questions until after they were answered, which was too late,³¹ and no motion was made to strike out the answers.

These are the only rulings assailed and they are clearly insufficient to justify a new trial. It is not even claimed that they affected the result. The motion is, therefore,

OVERRULED.

28. Federal Judicial Code, sec. 276.

29. Cyc. XXXVIII, 1329

30. *Ante* p. 78.

31. "The objection must ordinarily be made as soon as the question is stated and before answer." Wigmore, Ev., I, sec. 18. Cf. Cyc. XXXVIII, 1390-1392.

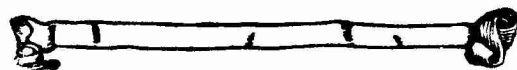
At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Capt. O. Torgerson, Tientsin; C. M. McCalmont, London; R. M. Kabalkin, Tsingtao; G. Harris, Tientsin; E. T. Sheap; T. C. Abbey, Yokohama; C. T. Coantzki, Harbin; Henry S. de Vault, Shanghai; T. B. Yuille; J. I. Müller; A. Luther, Shanghai; John N. Boyd, New York; W. Grinnan, Seattle; Mr. and Mrs. John H. Emmert, Detroit; Miss Barbara Emmert, Detroit; Charles C. Chopp, Cleveland; Mrs. C. C. Chopp, Cleveland; Miss Vera Bernhard; Miss Underhill; A. Henderson; Miss Johnson; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Connell, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Andrews, New York; Mrs. L. W. King, Peking; Mrs. Bahman, Peking; R. Willis, Peking; Okuyana, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Brooks, Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. F. Towle, Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Stone, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Massey, Chicago; W. W. Harris, Manila; Marcus Heiman, Chicago; Louis H. Regensberg, Chicago; Leo. H. Elkar, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Carman, Manila; Capt. and Mrs. C. Clough; Mrs. J. G. Jones, Manila; T. H. Myers, Manila; A. Minister, Yokohama; J. R. Burgett, Manila; E. M. Harman, Tsingkiangpu; Miss M. M. Carter, Philadelphia; L. A. Carter, Philadelphia; A. L. Heath, New York City; Miss M. M. Walsh, Shanghai; W. T. Jefferson, Devonport; Mrs. W. T. Jefferson; S. W. Leisner, Norway; Birget Leisner, Norway; Mr. and Mrs. M. Zimmera; Mrs. S. Smith; Mrs. H. B. Combe; Mrs. A. L. Nute; Van Smith, Yokohama; H. Horsman, India; C. A. Armitage; Mrs. C. P. E. Clough; Mr. and Mrs. Ward T. Smith, Jr., Honolulu; J. W. Sanders; E. E. Violette; J. W. Gill; Mr. and Mrs. E. Hilton, New York; Paul H. Block, Copenhagen; M. T. Molchanoff, Colombo; D. T. Ramsay, San Francisco; Mrs. D. T. Ramsay, San Francisco; C. H. Chadwick, Chicago; L. J. Dinkles, Atlanta; Mrs. C. S. Powell; Mrs. C. S. Powell; Mrs. E. R. Vinson; Mrs. W. M. Faden, Tacoma; Mrs. C. E. Dutches; C. T. Raine, Yokohama.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: A. G. W. Tickle, Hongkong; Joseph. Th. Monchen, Tsingtao; R. Minutti, Hongkong; H. C. Augustesen, Tsingtao; Mr. and Mrs. Summers, Peking; Miss. Summers, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. Parnell, and baby, Peking; P. Sandrie de Jony, Tientsin; R. Vey sevre, Tientsin; J. A. Dixon, Nanking, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Anwyl, Shanghai; Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Ford, Liverpool; Dr. and Mrs. W. Phillips, and 2 children, Liverpool; Irvin. Thomson, Liverpool; Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Bryant, Yochow; Miss Bryant, Yochow; Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Newsome, Japan; R. E. Lienstad, Shanghai; Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Godwin, Hankow; R. Hegner, Japan; Max. Basker, Honolulu; Mr. and Mrs. L. E.

Ostwalt, New-York Capt. and Mrs. Marriow, Miss. Marriow, Mr. and Mrs. Pimenoff, Peking J. Knight, Tientsin; M. W. Paxton, Ichang; H. J. Asmus; Kanchowfu; A. Kooyman; Batavia; Mr. and Mrs. Ch. Laurent, Marseille; Karln. Ohisoy, Marseille; B. rmean, Saigon; Mrs. R. G. Euwin, Boston Mass; Miss. E. Nichols, Boston Mass; J. R. Radcliff, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. R. Sabatoer, Bruxelles; Mr. and Mrs. G. de Clereg, Buxelles; Mr. and Mrs. Bockmeyer Bruxelles; Jaumonet, Bruxelles; F. de Carcer, Marseilles; W. H. Ramage, London; J. K. Brown, London; F. O. Wolf, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Ferguson, Boston.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: J. Adamson; Miss F. Bla coer; Miss Belbin; Mrs. M. Breaker; Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Bena; C. W. M. Birch; C. W. Bernard; Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Benson; Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Birrel; W. E. Bowerman; H. B. Clough; Mrs. A. A. Crawford; Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Crandall; Miss Cox Eleanor; J. P. Davie; H. W. Dean; Mr. and Mrs. I. Delburgo; W. Downie; E. W. Day; H. M. Eldridge; A. O. Fisher; T. W. Franks; F. A. Franks; A. G. Foox; H. E. Glimore; Miss M. S. Goodfellow; Mr. and J. H. Grant; C. N. Gray; Mr. and Mrs. P. Gaunt; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Greg; Mr. and Mrs. Grushko; Mrs. W. W. Houfe; Mr. and Mrs. I. Heims; A. J. Hielert; Miss J. Jenkins; I. Joseph; S. M. Joseph; Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Joseph; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Jay; Miss Jondra; L. K. Kentwell; G. H. Kentwell; Mr. and Mrs. Kellheffer; Mrs. de Kossloff; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. S. Kraayenvord; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Cing; L. A. Levy; J. R. Lawry; M. Lievin; Langley; Mrs. E. M. Leeds; L. Lawrence; Mrs. Geo. Mills; Dr. P. Martin; Moon; Mrs. A. Moutrie; S. F. Mortimer; Mrs. McKay; H. E. Morgan; H. Moet; Mrs. J. Megret; M. Paci; F. G. Prescott; Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Pate; A. F. S. Pfiffer; Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Pike; Mr. and Mrs. Peshkoff; H. F. Payne; W. Rohd; E. Rowden; J. T. Reed; Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Romar; Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Rowe; W. A. Rose; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Robjohn; Mrs. J. B. Rhodes; D. S. Somekh; Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Seth; N. Sacks; Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Sweeney; J. Sicard; D. Talbot; L. Turner; R. Thams; Mr. and Mrs. de Tanner; Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Tolles, Jr.; J. E. Unsworth; Mrs. L. J. Van Beuchen; Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Verplank; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wooding; A. Whyte; Woodford; S. Ward; F. E. Willis; Mr. and Mrs. J. Watson; C. Weisbrod; Mrs. E. P. Wood; Mrs. D. W. Wood; Mr. and Mrs. Wright; Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman.



Chinese Government Railways

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period from January 1 to January 10, 1920

Name of Line	Passenger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sundries	Total Revenue	Compared with same period last year		Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1			Traffic train miles run				
					Increase	Decrease	Compared with same period last year		Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1	Compared with same period last year				
							Present year	Percentage of Inc. or Dec.		Increase	Decrease	Percentage of Inc. or Dec.		
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	Miles	Miles	%		
Peking-Hankow	154955	389668	276	544829	.....	101491	544829	.....	101491	-18.63	75934	.....	2973	-3.91
Peking-Mukden	273135	343465	1320	617920	.....	9747	617920	.....	9747	-1.57	70637	10309	.....	14.59
Tientsin-Pukow	141978	239254	8549	389781	.....	37666	389781	.....	37666	-9.66	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peking-Suiyuan	9039	115968	7068	152065	.....	4.894	152065	.....	4.894	-28.21	33150	5618	.....	16.94
Shanghai-Nanking	106303	63539	3780	173622	12587	.....	173622	12587	.....	7.25	32968	1165	.....	3.53
Shanghai-H-Ningpo	47923	17491	1169	66583	.....	1727	66583	.....	1727	-2.59	22602	510	.....	2.25
Cheng-Tai	14915	60215	35	75165	.....	61269	75165	.....	61269	-81.51	17415	.....	5918	-3.40
Canton-Kowloon	31275	3280	700	35255	6880	.....	35255	6880	.....	19.51	7426	15	.....	02.0
Kirin-Changchun	17562	49374	313	67249	797	.....	67249	797	.....	1.18	12132	736	.....	5.92
Taokow-Chinghua	5586	13214	291	19091	.....	4140	1901	.....	4140	21.68	5351	.....	338	-6.31
Chuchow-Pinghsiang ..	1187	5136	.....	6323	.....	10896	6323	.....	10896	-172.60	1925	.....	2795	-145.19
Canton-Samshui .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Changchow-Amoy	417	25	115	557	255	.....	557	255	.....	45.65	837	657	.....	78.57
Kaifeng-Honan	19782	20704	847	41333	.....	3793	41333	.....	3793	9.17	7802	98	.....	1.25
Wuchang-Changsha	7536	5970	.....	13506	.....	35463	13506	.....	35463	-262.68	7969	264	.....	3.31
Sui-Tao	6471	11719	42	18232	.....	6297	18232	.....	6297	34.54	2184	.....	1092	-50.00
TOTAL	858064	1339022	24425	2221511	.....	204864	2221511	.....	294864	-13.27	298632	6256	.....	2.09

H. H. CHENG

Chief of Railway Department, Ministry of Communications